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HOOD'S RETREAT.

A Very Important Expedition.

Gen. Grierson in the Rear of Hood's Army.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad being Thoroughly Destroyed.

HEAVY DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Road to be Destroyed to Meridian.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 3, via CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 6.

Gen. DANA has received information from his cavalry force sent out from here on the 21st of December. They struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad five miles below Corinth, and had, on the 27th, utterly destroyed it to below Oakalona. Twenty-nine bridges, a great deal of trestle work, thirty-two railroad cars, three hundred army wagons and four thousand carbines were destroyed.

FORREST's camp of dismounted men at Everona was dispersed. Six officers and twenty men were captured. The expedition did not lose a man. Gen. GRIERSON has orders to destroy the road as far as Meridian, and release our prisoners at Catowada if possible.

STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

Details of the Great Raid into East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

STONEMAN, with the assistance of Gens. GILLEM and BURBRIDGE, has certainly established his authority and standing as the great raider. The expedition through East Tennessee and into the heart of Southwestern Virginia has been one of the most, if not *the* most, successful of the war.

Gen. STONEMAN, soon after arriving at Knoxville, made up his mind to capture the Salt Works, and on the 11th inst. had concentrated two brigades, under Gen. BURBRIDGE and one brigade under Gen. GILLEM, and was moving on the enemy.

The rebel forces consisted of three brigades, respectively commanded by Gen. VAUGHAN, and Cols. BASIL DUKE and DICK MORGAN—all under BRECKINRIDGE. MORGAN's forces were at Greenville, VAUGHAN's were at Jonesboro, and DUKE's were at Rogersville. BRECKINRIDGE's headquarters were at Saltville.

Our own and the enemy's forces were each about 1,500 strong. GILLEM's command was composed of the Eighth Tennessee, (Col. PATTEN,) Ninth Tennessee, (Col. PARSONS,) and the Thirteenth Tennessee, (Col. STACEY,) numbering in all 1,600 men. This was the same brigade that was overpowered by BRECKINRIDGE a short time ago, after winning two brilliant victories. Just before starting, Gen. GILLEM, who, by the way, is an old friend of STONEMAN's, and a class-mate, I believe, requested that he might have the advance during the entire expedition, adding that he wanted to wipe out Russellville. This Gen. STONEMAN permitted, and in less than two days after the brigade skirmished at Jonesboro, ninety-eight miles from Knoxville. It was the rear guard of VAUGHAN. Col. PATTEN led the charge into town, driving the rebel cavalry in considerable confusion.

Jonesboro is the oldest town in East Tennessee, and a place of some historic interest. Here the first log court-house in the State was hewn out of the virgin forest, in which justice was dispensed to the hardy pioneers. Here, too, the forest soldiers and statesmen convened, to devise plans of war and policy against the common enemy, and when triumphant success had awarded their valor, they met again—in factions, hanglings and fights—to dispose of their new-found independence. Near Jonesboro, in the valley of Boone's Creek, still remains a venerable beech tree, upon which is engraven this peculiar—but, to some, doubtful—record of primitive doings:

D. Boon
CILED A BAR on
a Tree
in ThE yEAR
1760.

Jonesboro was named after one WILLIE JONES, of Halifax. It is the capital of Washington County, and presents an old-fashioned, substantial air, as if the people who built it intended to live there for the rest of their days. The town is snugly and modestly nestled in a beautiful valley, which is abundantly supplied with water, while the adjacent hills are crowned with neat private residences and several academies of some architectural pretensions. Before the war it had a population of nearly 2,000.

Arriving at Kingsport, which is some distance from the railroad, Gen. GILLEM found the enemy, under DUKE and MORGAN, posted on the south bank of a cedar bluff. The Eighth Tennessee, Col. PATTEN, was sent up the Holston River, and crossed on the left, with orders to attack at a given time. After waiting a sufficient time for the Eighth to cross and take its position, Gen. GILLEM, with the Ninth and Thirteenth Tennessee, crossed the river and charged the bluff, and drove the enemy nine miles, killed and wounded 34, and captured 86 prisoners, including DICK MORGAN, the last of that stock. The affair is represented as being brilliant in the extreme. In a short time Gen. BURBRIDGE's command came up, and gave cheers for GILLEM, and rent the air with their acclamations. Our troops lost but nine men, killed and wounded, in the charge. We also captured at Kingsport eight wagons and a brigade camp and garrison equipage. Kingsport is a frightful one-horse town, contains at present less than a hundred inhabitants, and is not worth describing.

Col. BROWN's brigade, of BURBRIDGE's command, now came up to GILLEM's assistance. Col. WADE's brigade, of the same command, being held in reserve. Gen. STONEMAN made a forced march to Bristol, situated on the railroad, one hundred and thirty miles east of Knoxville. This occurred early on the morning of the 14th, and was a clean surprise. Not a man was injured on either side, but we captured nearly 300 prisoners, including one Colonel, one Major, one Captain and four Lieutenants, and the following notorious scoundrels: J. C. RAMSEY, Confederate States Attorney-General for the State of Tennessee. This person was particularly instrumental in causing the imprisonment and death of many Union men; J. A. SPERRY, editor of the Knoxville *Register*, one of the most malicious and unprincipled fellows unhung. The *Register* office was burned, type and all destroyed, right before the eyes of the unfortunate SPERRY; ROBERT FOX, keeper of the Knoxville prison, and better known as "Castle FOX," from the fact of his having built a sort of prison-castle in the above-named city, a short time before its occupation by the Federal forces. He once made his boast that he would make himself rich off of the rations intended for the Union prisoners under his charge; JOHN S. GOVORTH, (who will not go forth immediately, if Parson BROWNLOW has his say,) superintendent of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; SAMUEL BOYD, a merchant of Knoxville, who advised the personal mutilation of bridge burners and the general clipping off of ears from the heads of those men who would not acknowledge the Confederate authority; one vagabond, MAHONEY, and several others of the same stamp. Beside at Bristol, there were captured seven thousand hogs, fit companions for the above-named worthies, eleven locomotives, several trains of cars, and at least a million dollars' worth of stores. The surprise was complete. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE came very near being captured. As soon as the town was surrounded, some person went into the telegraph office and sent a dispatch to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE at Saltville, saying: "Send down the trains of troops, and the enemy is ours," and signed "Vaughan." The train, with BRECKINRIDGE on board, came within a half a mile of our troops, but owing to rebel information were turned back. An officer, who participated in this expedition, and who furnished me with portions of my information, gives me the following sketch of Bristol, which was written a few years ago by that curious and very entertaining artist-traveler, "Porte Crayon:"

"A straggling, half-finished village, which has lately sprung up at the terminus of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, lying partly in Virginia, and partly in Tennessee. The locality was formerly called King's Meadows, and was owned by Gen. EVAN SHELBY, heroic hunting-shirt soldier and statesman, whose house and tomb are both to be seen at a short distance from the Magnolia Hotel. SHELBY's dwelling was a rude log building, characteristic of the times in which he lived, and the tomb, which, with two others, occupies a little eminence shaded by a group of trees, consists of a coffin-shaped slab of iron, with the inscription, 'Gen. EVAN SHELBY; died Dec. 14, 1704, aged 74.' (The date there given is evidently wrong, and was intended for 1804.) So much for the historic associations of Bristol. There is, however, nothing particularly romantic in its present condition. There are now to be seen straggling railway tracks, trains of empty and loaded cars, engines puffing and fuming, vast piles of wood, machine-shops and taverns. There are warehouses full of wheat and corn, great herds of grunting, unambitious swine, about to travel in the cars for the first time in their lives. There are crowds of busy men, drinking 'bold-face' and chewing tobacco; speculators in land and pork, insolvent (superseded) stage-drivers, gaping country folks, babbling politicians and careless negroes, who, if they had sense enough, would laugh at their masters, but wanting that, laugh their fill at one another."

Gen. STONEMAN did not stop long in any one place, and, after sending the prisoners and hogs to the rear, and destroying all kinds of other Confederate property, the whole command moved upon Abingdon, Va., fifteen miles distant from Bristol. Here BURBRIDGE had a skirmish, resulting in the capture of twenty odd prisoners, one piece of artillery, a train of cars and a wagon train, besides several thousand dollars' worth of rebel stores. Information was received here that Gen. VAUGHAN had gone to the left of Bristol. At his own request, GILLEM started in pursuit, and, after a forced march of twenty-nine miles, came upon VAUGHAN at Marion, where he was intrenching. GILLEM charged upon the rebel command with his entire force, and, after a hot fight, succeeded in routing the whole command, killing Col. GILLESPIE and twenty others, wounding a considerable number, and capturing 300 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. Overjoyed with success, the brigade went in pursuit of the enemy, and drove him in great confusion to Wytheville, a distance of thirty miles. Gen. VAUGHAN made another stand at the lead mines, from which more than nine-tenths of all the Confederate lead was taken, fifteen miles east of Wytheville; but soon our forces again dashed into his command, capturing a few prisoners and a large wagon train, which was burned immediately afterward. The destruction of the lead works, and all the buildings and machinery, was made complete, when our forces retired toward Seven-Mile Ford, where they arrived on the 18th.

Abingdon, Va., is 145 miles from Knoxville; is the capital of Washington County, and is pleasantly situated in a valley, midway between the forks of Holston River, about seven miles from each. The town is well built, and has some excellent macadamized roads. Seven-Mile Ford is 167 miles from Knoxville, located in Smythe County, a district named in honor of Gen. ALEXANDER SMYTHE, formerly a Member of Congress from the "Old Dominion." Marion is 174 miles east of Knoxville, and is situated on the middle fork of Holston River. It was a well-known point on the old turnpike from Baltimore to Nashville. Smytheville is the modern title of an old stopping-place known as Eversham, on the old Baltimore and Nashville turnpike. It is located among the Alleghany Mountains, in an elevated valley or plateau, and bids fair before the close of the war of becoming a place of some prominence.

It will be seen that up to th's time the salt-works were avoided by Gen. SHERMAN, a portion of his command having been sent to the right and a portion to the left. A portion of Gen. BURBRIDGE's command, however, were located between Glade Spring and Saltville. On the 17th, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, who had no doubt learned of BURBRIDGE's proximity, with a much smaller force than his own, moved out with his whole force, and attacking our troops, repulsed them with considerable confusion. At this juncture GILLEM came up with his three regiments, and charged both forts protecting the works, capturing eleven pieces of artillery, two hundred prisoners, ninety-three wagons and BRECKINRIDGE's headquarters.

Just as the Federal troops were about to abandon their work of destruction, a negro made his appearance at STONEMAN's headquarters, and informed the General that about two miles to the right of the works were secreted 150 negroes and 200 teams. A detachment of troops were immediately sent to the spot, and the mules and negroes were taken and brought in, and the wagons burned.

While the fight at the works was progressing a portion of BURBRIDGE's command pursued the retiring columns of BRECKINRIDGE, driving his whole command into the mountains of North Carolina. They returned just in time to take part in the destruction of the salt- works, the scene of which, according to all accounts, baffles description.

This was one of the completest, largest and most celebrated manufactories of salt in the world, turning out some six thousand bushels of the article a day. There were over three thousand kettles kept in constant operation, most of which were destroyed, by having their bottoms punched out. All the vats, engines, boilers, &c., &c., were demolished, some of the wells were filled up, while others were destroyed by having shells thrown into them. When the destruction of the works were pronounced complete, the town was burned and abandoned.

Saltville is situated on a branch railroad nine miles from Glade Spring, the latter place being 158 miles east of Knoxville. The town of Saltville was composed, in the way of inhabitants, of merely the workmen of the wells, and their families. The town is located near the north fork of the Holston River, and claims a romantic existence amidst a chain of conical hills at the head of the celebrated Salt Valley.

In general results, this is one of the most extensive raids of the war. Besides the almost total destruction of the lead mines and salt works, there were captured and brought away nine hundred prisoners, and eight thousand head of hogs, many cattle, a few sheep, two hundred mules, and about the same number of negroes.

Eleven foundries, ninety flouring and saw mills, and thirty bridges were destroyed. Thirteen locomotives and about a hundred cars also met the same fate. There were twenty pieces of artillery captured, nineteen of which were taken by Gen. GILLEM. These, with the exception of two, were spiked and deprived of their trunions. The two brought away were a brace of Napoleons, lost by GILLEM at Russellville two months ago. The total loss to the rebels of Confederate stores alone will amount to two millions of dollars. Immense quantities were discovered at Bristol, Abingdon, Wytheville, and all along the line east of the former place. The men proved themselves to be heroes, every one of them. GILLEM's command marched four hundred and sixty-four miles in eighteen days.

Gen. STONEMAN speaks of Gen. GILLEM in the highest terms, and calls him a noble fellow. His desperation and zeal since his disaster at Russellville knew no bounds. He led the advance during the whole campaign, at his own request, or demand, really, and the results are chronicled above. I have met two special correspondents connected with the Burbridge wing of the expedition, and they join in giving the weight of the glory to GILLEM and his little brigade.

This, however, does not injure BURBRIDGE in the least, whose sagacity and statesmanship in dealing with unarmed rebels and guerrillas, is only exceeded by his valor and intrepidity in the field.

The multiplicity of successes of our troops under Gen. GILLEM, in East Tennessee, during the past four months, almost completely envelop the Russellville disaster. He has thrown his whole spirit into the campaign since its commencement. After participating in eight skirmishes, he fell upon JOHN MORGAN's forces near Greenville, killed and wounded two hundred, killed the General and took one gun and three hundred prisoners. Skirmishing was kept up another month, when, on the 18th of October, Gen. GILLEM fell upon VAUGHN, whipped and routed him, driving him forty miles with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded, three hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery, a wagon-train, &c., &c. A few weeks after, BRECKINRIDGE's entire command pounced down upon GILLEM's small brigade, composed of three regiments, and took five pieces of artillery and all his wagons. The affair took place in the night; which fact alone urges the belief that GILLEM escaped with a loss of only two hundred men. Although Gen. GILLEM had not been officially blamed, the event annoyed him, and he resolved to "wipe out Russellville" at the earliest opportunity. Hasn't he done it?

CHICKAMAUGUA.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Experience of a Correspondent in Search of Information—A Snow-storm—Guerrillas—The Loyal Men of Loudon County—Deserters from Dixie—Gen. Devin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUDON COUNTY, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

There being a drouth of news in the Shenandoah Valley, a few days ago I was tempted to cross to the east side of the Blue Ridge, in quest of and expecting to find something in the sensation line, with which to fill a letter for the TIMES; but, aside from some disagreeable personal experience, and a few general matters, the trip proved to be unproductive of great results, and I, therefore, can only give some incidents by the way.

THE START.

Leaving Winchester Friday noon, the 30th ultimo, and riding over one of the most indescribable roads—covered with a mixture of mud, slush and gravel, to the depth of several inches, through which cropped out, here and there, small boulders, just large enough to cause horses to flinch or stumble when encountered—toward nightfall a camping ground was reached, near the Opequan River, five miles distant (west) from Smithfield—a spot rendered historical by having, been the scene of several cavalry fights during last Summer and Fall—ground consecrated by the blood of some of the noblest spirits that ever drew a sabre in defence of Free Government. Alighting from our horses—for, of course, I had companions—we were preparing a frugal repast, when a heavy snow-storm set in, accompanied by a chilling wind from a northerly direction, which made all feel as if feather beds, clean sheets, and dry woolen blankets, under the roof of a house, the most desirable luxuries ever enjoyed, by man. Notwithstanding the storm, the wet blankets, and the condition of the ground, every man slept soundly, and arose before daylight on the following morning, as much refreshed, no doubt, if not more than those who were quartered in more desirable locations. It is next to impossible to realize, when one is snugly ensconced, as I am now, under a roof and before a cheerful wood fire, how few our real wants are in this life. Saturday morning, the 31st ultimo, long before old Sol made his appearance to greet us, we were on the march in one of the heaviest snow storms ever known in this section of country; the wind, which chilled man and horse the night before, had died away, and we tried to make each other believe that the weather was warmer than the day before; but there were a few men, professionally weatherwise, who insisted that it was only so in imagination; but cold as all felt it to be in the extremities, there was still some excitement, some enjoyment along the road. Under such circumstances, the least little incident is provocative of the most hilarious mirthfulness, particularly if a horse by a misstep pitches his rider head-over-heels into a creek while fording it; or an animal gets so hobbled by ice, that, when spurred on for slipping, he flounders and falls, throwing his inexperienced master sprawling at full length in the snow. These and similar mishaps frequently occur, and the unfortunate victims, as they scramble into their saddle again, wet and cold, and of course out of temper with themselves, and everybody and everything around them, meet with no expressions of sympathy from their companions; on the contrary, these incidents excite the risibles of the lookers-on, and the unfortunates are made the subject of ridicule until something else happens to change the current in another direction. Even the appearance of men and horses were made the subject of ironic remarks; grotesque figures men make when covered with the fleecy element. Slouched hats are made cone-shaped by ice and snow, and the heat evolving from the person causes the snow to melt, and dripping from the rim of a hat, forms icicles the same as are seen on the eaves of a house sometimes. Rev. JOHN PIERREPONT has called particular attention to the beautiful in a snow-flake, but I have yet to learn who has faithfully delineated the romantic beauties of a snow storm; the appearance of surrounding objects enveloped in a pure white covering, and especially the weird like grandeur of a forest of leafless trees, every limb, branch and twig rounded up into lines of beauty. Such scenes can only partially be enjoyed when looking out from a well-heated room; there is an absence then of that romance—inspiration, if you please to call it—which a person feels when traveling through a wild region; an atom, as it were, in the vast spectre-like scene. In this light, this day was full of interest, and called into play the loftiest ideas of the truly beautiful. Passing through the little village of Smithfield, distinguished as having as residents an unduly large number of good-looking marriageable girls, a majority of whom are loyal to the Union cause, to the credit of their good sense be it said, and in the streets and near which town a cavalry fight took place last August, Charlestown was reached at about 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPPOSED GUERRILLAS.

Having enjoyed to our fill the pleasures of sleeping in an open field in a snow-storm, seven others besides myself decided to contrast it by sleeping under a roof one night, at least; so off the small cavalcade started for Harper's Ferry and a warm dinner. The snow continued to fall in large fleecy flakes, and our progress was not so rapid as could have been wished under the circumstances, as possibly it might be necessary to run away from some of the numerous aspirants for MOSBY's questionable honors. Indeed, while this topic was uppermost in the minds of all, there suddenly appeared on the road in our front, when midway between Charlestown and Halltown, a detachment of twenty-five or thirty men, who, after taking a good look at us, dashed off through a piece of woods at the roadside. Their actions indicated clearly that they were afraid of us; but if enemies, why run from so small a party? Matters looked a little mixed; but our party moved on cautiously, looking out for ambuscades, or other strategic efforts, on the part of the supposed enemy. Reaching the point where the detachment had crossed the pike, a man in a white coat was overtaken. He proved to be a negro, and the answers to questions put to him were not very satisfactory; so, putting spurs to our horses, we dashed forward toward Halltown, the nearest picket post; gaining half a mile, horses were reined up, and with a kind of "who's afraid" air, we took a look after the enemy. There he was, to be sure, half a mile distant, drawn up ready to charge, behind a piece of woods through which he had so suddenly disappeared. Whoever they were, they were evidently as afraid of us as we were of them, and a suggestion from a fighting Adjutant, that we could capture the whole party, met with some favor; but a majority took a different view of the matter, and so we jogged quietly along, keeping a good look-out all the time, to avoid being surprised. Reaching Halltown in safety, our astonishment can well be imagined, upon learning that the cavalry seen had been sent out from that vicinity on a patroling expedition!

HARPER'S FERRY.

Harper's Ferry was reached in time for an early dinner. With appetites well whetted, it is needless to say that the meal was heartily enjoyed, though a very poor one, when compared with some others I have assisted at. Appetites appeased, we sallied out to see the sights, and at nightfall entered a kind of place, dignified by the name of a boarding-house, to obtain food and lodging. If the landlords and landladies in this place know nothing else, they know how to charge. Seventy-five cents for meals and fifty cents for lodging are the prevailing prices. The meals are bad enough, but the lodging accommodations are still worse, and any poor unfortunate, who is compelled to visit this place, I should advise to bring along a pair of blankets and a lunch, so as to board and lodge himself, unless he has a penchant for disagreeable things—one of the least of which may happen to be paying fifty cents for the privilege of sleeping in a room 12x12, with a dozen other persons, strangers, representing different nationalities, and only differing in the want of cleanliness by degrees from the positive up along to the so-so-ish. But even these accommodations are obtained as favors. If you don't like the appearance of things, the proprietors do not care. "*Do* better if you can!" is the indifferent retort to all complaints. Of all the towns on the border, I know of none where a good hotel is wanted more than at Harper's Ferry. An establishment well conducted would pay a handsome profit on the investment.

AROUND LOUDON HEIGHTS.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1, 1865.

The rest of our party having reached town, we crossed the Shenandoah on a pontoon bridge, taking the circuitous road around the abutment of the Blue Ridge, where it is washed by the waters of the Potomac. Loretsville, nine miles distant, was our destination, and such a ride we had of it, may I never experience the like again. One mile an hour was the average distance made, and on one of the coldest and most disagreeable days of the season. Slow traveling is irksome enough in the best of weather; yet here, too, we improved our time, and while trying to keep up the animal heat, admired the stupendous grandeur of the scenery, and feasted on nature's works around us. I have read many interesting descriptions of the scenery around Harper's Ferry, where the waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah unite and burst through the Blue Ridge; these were all fair weather scenes—written when the air was balmy and agreeable; but to see the place in all its sublimity, one must be there on just such a day as Sunday last; when the cloud-capped mountains were enveloped in a white winding-sheet; a biting wind blowing the dry snow in fitful gusts and in every direction. The road itself at the base of the mountain is a curiosity in its way; we were wedged in behind a stalled train and had plenty of leisure to study its peculiarities. For four miles this road is only wide enough for one army wagon—with an occasional wider space known as "turnouts." To made this road, a little has been stolen from the river and a good deal from the mountain side. At some points the river enforces its preëmption claim and actually holds and possesses the road; at others the mountain, smarting under the encroachments upon its rocky sides, o'erhangs the road as if about to sink down and occupy its own; at others, Cyclopean columns of rock, rise in the air hundreds of feet above your head, apparently nicely balanced on a very frail-looking pedestal. When halting under such places, and a blast of wind sweeps through, I have seen hundreds of men instinctively look up as if expecting these monster rocks to fall and crush them for their impertinance for being there. But the rocks did not fall, neither did the mountain or river assert their ancient rights; so after six hours toil, the breaking down of three wagons and the upsetting of one, the teamsters opened the gates and allowed us to pass through this four-mile stretch. As much as I admire everything grand in nature, I think when I ride through this pass again, it will not be behind a wagon-train;—rest assured of that much.

TO LOVETTSVILLE.

As the sun was sinking behind the Blue Ridge we reached the village of Lovettsville. As there are not houses enough in the town to accommodate the whole of the party, and with the experience of the miseries of sleeping in a house between dirty sheets, at Harper's Ferry, still fresh in our minds, a majority took to the woods, and prepared to make themselves as comfortable as possible, and another good night's rest was obtained. Next day, Monday, another location was selected, and the work of erecting more permanent quarters was commenced.

REBEL SCOUTS.

Of course, in this vicinity, it is necessary to throw out pickets, and as an indication of the thorough watchfulness of the enemy it is only necessary to state that their scouts ran upon our pickets within a few hours after they had been posted. But a new day—one long looked for by the people—has dawned upon Loudon County. Never more will Johnny Reb roam at will over their fair fields.

This county, it will be remembered, was visited a few weeks ago by our cavalry for the purpose of destroying property that could be of any use to the enemy; the end of the county on the Potomac was not so thoroughly devastated as the remaining portion of it. Knowing a large number of Union men had suffered by the enforcement of this order, I felt anxious to learn what the effect had been upon them, and that chiefly was my business in coming here. For several days I have rambled about somewhat extensively, and have had a good opportunity to judge of the tone and temper of the people.

In the early days of the rebellion, when thousands of good Union men were swept off into the whirlpool of secession to save their property, the revolution, as it was called then, apparently being an accomplished fact, there were men then who though residing in the so-called Confederate States, remained true to the Union—loyal in heart, and in acts, so far as it was possible for them to be so. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is of just such stuff that a majority of the citizens in this portion of Loudon County are made; men who loved the Union for the sake of the Union. Some of them were the largest sufferers by the recent raid, and, in one locality, as I am credibly informed, of the property destroyed on twelve farms, *nine* were owned by staunch Union men. It is asserted that, through some influence or other, in some localities, the property of men steeped to the lips in treason, was protected, while that of their loyal neighbors was destroyed.

It costs something to be a Union man in rebeldom, and it is not to be wondered at that, after nearly four years of patient suffering—hoping against hope, at times, of a restoration of the good old times,—such men complain when their friends come in upon their premises, and, in a few brief hours, destroy the result of a season's, and, perhaps—as has been the case in some instances—of the labor of years. And these men, while complaining most bitterly of the treatment received at the hands of the Federal troops, are true as the needle to the pole to the Union cause, they are loyal still—believing that others know better than themselves what is for the best interests of all, and rely upon justice being done them at some future time by the General Government. It is refreshing to find such unalloyed patriotism in Virginia.

A large quantity of hay escaped destruction in the northerly portion of this county, most of which has been sold and delivered to agents of the Government.

REPORT OF DESERTERS.

In my perambulations I came across two deserters from the rebel army, who had just reached our lines. Each has been in the service more than three years—one, an Englishman by birth, formerly belonging to the Seventh Louisiana, and the other, a resident of Petersburgh, formerly a member of the Thirty-fourth Virginia—both of whom were, a few months ago, transferred to the rebel *naval* service, as they ironically said, and since which time they had been on duty in Richmond and on the James River. They have been endeavoring to escape for months, so as to enter our lines near Petersburgh; but no favorable opportunity presenting itself, they decided to try the underground railroad toward the north pole—a road traveled more to-day than ever before in the history of the nation—and immediately after the news of Hood's disaster in Tennessee had been received, they bid good bye to Richmond and are now safe within our lines. Only once during the whole trip did any one attempt to turn them back. Near Gordonsville a conscript officer meeting them in the road, he demanded their passes, as they had told him, as many others before, that they were going on a visit home. Having no passes, the officer said he was compelled to take them into custody; the men not only refused to surrender, but furthermore told the redoubtable Captain that life in rebeldom was not worth living for, and if he attempted to arrest them they certainly would kill him, and he allowed them to pass on. They were near Gordonsville when Gen. TORBERT was in that vicinity last month with his cavalry, but knew nothing of the force the enemy had, except the understanding that some infantry was stationed there. In their opinion LEE had between sixty and seventy thousand men about Richmond and Petersburgh; thirty thousand old experienced troops, and the balance new men, mostly boys from 14 years of age, up along, and old men, some of them 70 years of age. The new levies, never having served in the field, have all the peculiarities of fresh soldiers; and, believing the "situation" to be as hopeful as represented in the Richmond papers, are as hopeful and grandiloquent, and talk as contemptuously of the Yankees, as their predecessors and compatriots in arms did during the first year of the war. But with old troops the case is far different. They have, as a general thing, given up all hope of success, and to a certain extent are demoralized, and are constantly deserting. To use the expressive language of one of these men: "They believe the thing is played out, and the tried veterans never can be made to fight as they have fought heretofore." Richmond is strongly fortified, and every fortification bristles with cannon. GRANT could, in their opinion take the place with one hundred thousand men, but there would be a terrible slaughter; it is their last hold. What is most feared is, that GRANT will obtain troops enough to cut off their lines of communication and starve them into an unconditional surrender. That, in the opinion of these men, would be the easiest way to take Richmond. The statement in regard to short rations is reiterated. For several months past, the rations issued have been, half pound flour and one-fourth pound bacon to each man, per day; nothing else. In their opinion—whatever that may be worth—"the Jeff. Davis Confederacy is on its last legs," and a few more Union successes will cause DAVIS and his satellites to leave the country. DAVIS, long ago, advised the abandoning of Virginia, but was opposed by LEE, because reliance in that case could be placed in Virginia troops. Those who do remain true to their colors now are impelled to do so more as a matter of pride than any real hope of final success.

GEN. DEVIN.

Brig.-Gen. DEVIN, commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, after an almost continuous service in one of the hardest campaigns during the war, in which he fairly won, and now gracefully wears a star, left yesterday on a fifteen days' leave of absence to visit his friends in New-York. He should receive a cordial welcome. E. A. PAUL.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Spirit of the Rebel Press—The Proposal to Submit to Great Britain—The War in Georgia.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PANIC-MAKING OPPOSITION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 4.

How comes it that we meet with so many gloomy and despondent individuals at a time when there is nothing in the position of our affairs to justify such gloom and despondency? The enemy, after a most vigorous, and, on their part, far the most bloody campaign of the war, do not occupy half as much of Confederate territory as they held one year ago. Their currency has depreciated and their debt increased much more rapidly than during any other year of the war. They are almost entirely cut off from supplies of gold from California, and without gold they cannot sustain the war.

Their men fight only for money, for specie, or its equivalent; ours for liberty and independence. We could carry on the war without money. They must cease to fight when the money fails, and fail them it will so soon as all confidence is lost in their paper currency. The depreciation of that currence during the last year leaves no room for doubt that the day is not very distant when it will no longer serve the purpose of buying up a million of necessaries required for the prosecution of the war.

It is true that the depreciation of the currency does not proceed so rapidly as we hoped and expected, but it is going on fast enough to satisfy every considerate man that the day of their national bankruptcy is not far distant. Bankruptcy cannot carry on a great and costly war, but bankruptcy national and individual, arms with increased courage, and thirst of revenge and desperation a people fighting as we do for property, life, liberty and independence.

Should they put a larger army into the field the present year than in any former year, it would but increase their debt more rapidly and hasten on their bankruptcy. Even without such a larger army, their debt is increasing in geometrical ratio, for food, ammunition, clothing and all expenses of outfitting and sustaining an army are more than double what they were when the war began. Indeed, it would be nearer the truth to say that the average prices at the North are now three times as great as when the rebellion commenced, and these prices are daily rising as their currency depreciates and their debt increases.

Nobody now volunteers at the North, and to purchase the enlistment of soldiers will cost them more this year than any other year heretofore; beside the interest of their debt is not paid by them, but the greater part of it is annually converted into principal. All of these considerations are obvious enough to everybody, and should inspire us with confidence and cheerfulness.

That they do not do so, is entirely owing to the gross misrepresentations of the panic-makers' opposition, who, by continually decrying the Administration, and the Generals, and other officers appointed by the Administration, have succeeded, in some degree, in destroying confidence in its wisdom and efficiency, prevented enlistments, and stimulated desertions from the ranks of our armies. They daily and hourly tell people, in effect, through the press, by paid letter-writers, and in conversation, that the President is weak, obstinate, capricious, and wholly incapable of performing the duties of his office; that his Cabinet are imbeciles, and that the officers of the army whom he appoints are wholly unfitted for their commands. Having to fight Yankees encouraged, abetted and aided by these false, malignant and treacherous panic-makers and slanderers within our own ranks, the success of our own arms is truly wonderful. That this continued success should give assurance to our people, that with such men as we have had at the head of the affairs of the State and Confederacy since the war began, we can and will win our independence despite of the Federal armies, though insidiously and industriously encouraged and aided by an intestine folly and treachery.

Enough men will enlist in our army and remain in the ranks to secure the ultimate, though tardy triumph of our arms, despite the tendency of the panic-making opposition to prevent such enlistments and to encourage desertion. They may, and will, delay our triumphal success, but cannot altogether prevent it. Abuse, vilify, misrepresent and slander the officers of our army because they are all the appointees of the President, as they may, those officers will continue to secure and maintain the confidence of all good soldiers, of all honest and pure patriots, and excite the admiration and applause of whatever is respectable throughout Christendom.

Has Europe looked on with an impartial eye at the conduct of affairs, civil and military, in the Confederacy, and pronounced with singular unanimity, the opinion that never were such affairs managed with more ability, more wisdom, more patriotic devotion, more courage or with more success, against such fearful odds.

People, cheer up, and no longer heed the slanders of the opposition panic-makers.

SUBMISSION TO ENGLAND.

From the Richmond Whig.

Three of our cotemporaries seem to be engaged in a controversy as to whether it would or would not be better to return as colonists to Great Britain than to submit to the Yankees. We have not paid to this controversy the attention which we usually accord to suggestions to our neighbors, for the simple reason that we can conceive of nothing more unprofitable at this moment, and, in our circumstances, England cannot recolonize us if she would, and we think it pretty certain that she would not if she could.

In the beginning of this war, if she had recognized us as she should have done, and declared her determination to compel a strict observance of the rules of blockade laid down by herself at Paris, and subscribed by all the maritime Powers of Europe, she might easily have put an end to the struggle before it had been six months old.

The Yankees at that time held her in mortal terror. They were ignorant of their own strength, and held that of England in an awe approaching superstition. She might have dictated her own terms, and they would have subscribed to them without hesitation. But Yankeedom has now a most undue opinion of its own strength and contempt for the strength of England, warranted only by the cowardly policy her Cabinet has thought fit to pursue.

Any interference of England would be resented as an insult, and she has not the power to enforce any line of hostile policy she may adopt. She has allowed the Yankees to put their own coasts into such a state of defence as to render them unassailable by her fleets.

She has no ships that could encounter the Yankee monitors with any prospect of success, and although it is easy enough for her to build such, yet the probability is that they would not be able to cross the ocean. Monitors are made for coast defence and not for ocean navigation. She could not, then, in all probability even break up the blockade of our ports, far less send an army and fleet here to assist us in driving away the Yankees preparatory to returning to colonial vassalage.

We think it, therefore, hardly worth while to inquire into the expediency of returning to the arms of Old England, seeing Old England could not receive us, if she would. We must fight it out with the Yankees. The alternative presented is death or slavery. We hope our people have not yet come to that point that they hesitate in their choice.

Great Britain has been guilty of a great blunder, in overlooking the claims of the Confederacy to her notice, and in truckling, as she has done, to the Yankees. She has neglected an opportunity of certainly humbling the most formidable rival that she has in the world, and has thrown upon us the entire burden of a war in which she is quite as much interested as we. If the Yankees could succeed in subjugating us the doom of Great Britain would be sealed. Before the year 1900, she would have lost all her ships and all her colonies. Ireland would be torn from her grasp, and she might tremble for her supremacy even in England itself.

She cannot avoid the war which Yankeedom is determined to force upon her by yielding and succumbing. That is not the way to preserve peace. That is not the way that NAPOLEON III. prevents all Europe in a body from falling upon him. He is always ready to strike, and it is for that reason that he seldom has occasion to do it. So far from taking us back as colonists with the incumbrance of such a war as we should bring along with us, England, if the cowardly counsel of the London *Times* be worthy of notice, is ready to give up Canada as soon as the Yankees make a formal demand. The Confederate States alone have the courage to face the whole power of Yankeedom. It seems more as though England should one day become our colony, than that we should ever become hers.

WILMINGTON.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE OF PORTER'S FLEET.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 4.

WILMINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25—8 P. M.

The Federal fleet, which had been lying off this port for some days, and which consisted, it was supposed, chiefly of transports, was found to be composed of over fifty ships-of-war, including two monitors, several armored vessels, and a large proportion of heavily-armed frigates and sloops. This formidable fleet stood in at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at twenty minutes to one it opened a furious fire upon Fort Fisher, the principal work at the mouth of the Cape Fear. An English naval officer who was with Sir CHARLES NAPIER in the Baltic, and at Sebastopol, *says the fire exceeded anything he had ever seen.* It was maintained with unabated vigor until half past five, when the fleet drew off. The enemy's shot averaged thirty to the minute, being nine thousand for the five hours he engaged the fort. The space above the fort was filled with white puffs of smoke from bursting shells, many of which were of frightful size. Some of these monster projectiles passed entirely over the fort and fell in the river beyond. And this, too, notwithstanding the fleet, with the exception of the iron-clads, stood off at long range.

The fort replied slowly and deliberately; but with what effect is not known, though Col. LAMB, commandant of the work, telegraphs that he is confident the enemy suffered more than he did. There were twenty-three men wounded on our part—one mortally, three severely, and nineteen slightly. Two guns were dismounted, not by the fire of the enemy, but by unskillful management on our part. No other damage worth naming was sustained.

But fearful as the bombardment was yesterday, it was but the prelude to the infernal fire of to-day. The attack was renewed at ten o'clock, and raged with tremendous violence until six this evening. *Such a rain of shot and shell never before fell upon any spot of earth since gunpowder was invented.* But the Confederates stood to their work in most gallant style. Many of them had never been under fire before; and yet they received the devouring blasts from the fleet like men who knew not what fear was. We have no report of the casualties to-day, communication with the fort by telegraph having been interrupted; but there is reason to fear that they have been heavier than they were yesterday. Unofficial telegrams received during the afternoon, however, before the wires were broken, stated that all was well, and that the garrison had replied to the enemy's fire less frequently than on yesterday.

But the most serious part of the fight to-day remains to be told. A portion of the fleet, moving up the beach two and a half miles above Fort Fisher, swept the shore with grape and canister for an hour, at the end of which boats were lowered, and a force (estimated to be three brigades) was landed. This force was immediately engaged by KIRKLAND's brigade; but at 5½ o'clock, the enemy still maintained his footing on the beach. It is not improbable that other troops will be landed to-night, and poss

THE COTTON QUESTION.

Complications Between the Military Authorities and the Treasury Agents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE COTTON CONFLICT.

The great question which now excites equal interest with the experiments of free labor, and promises to involve the military and civil authorities of the West Mississippi Department in equal difficulties, is that which has grown out of the new regulations for the cotton trade with the rebels. I wrote you, a few days since, that Gen. CANBY had issued his order to carry into effect the Executive order of the President, and the orders of the War and Treasury Departments, opening the trade so long anticipated. I then remarked upon the strong opposition of Gen. CANBY to the policy which permitted any sort of trade, of whatever nature, across the lines of the army. These indications of serious difficulties which might be presumed would ultimately ensue, have at length proved to be symptoms of an explosion, which involves both the Treasury agents and the military authorities in complications that can be decided only by an appeal to the President. Mr. CUTTER, the special Treasury agent here, will forward by this steamer, to the department at Washington, a statement of his grievances, which will show what is no doubt claimed to be an unwarrantable interference on the part of Gen. CANBY. On Wednesday Mr. CUTTER made the first public sale of on—thirty-one bales—which was bought at $1 12½ per pound. Another lot of over three hundred bales, I learn, was seized by order of Gen. CANBY, and I was told to-day that all the cotton which has thus far been brought in under the direction of Mr. CUTTER has been seized by military authority. It is said that Gen. CANBY has refused to recognize the blank forms sent from Washington to the Treasury agent, and claims the power of furnishing such forms as he directs. If this be so, it affords an additional cause of discomfiture to the enterprising Treasury agent, who is not put in a very amiable mood or in a very pleasant position. Under this state of things, the cotton trade with the insurgent States may be said to exist only nominally. The functions of the Treasury agent are in fact suspended, for if he attempted to execute the duties of his office to their full extent, I fear that he would not find the rations provided at the parish prison quite so agreeable as the table d'hote of the St. Charles. The restrictions imposed by Gen. CANBY on articles of merchandise permitted to be exchanged for cotton, are about equivalent to prohibition. Provisions, in limited quantities, calicos, cloth and women's apparel are the only articles which have, in fact, free ingress as articles of trade, and these may be prohibited as "contraband," or under the reserved proviso, that the trade itself "interferes with military operations. In sections Nos. 7 and 20, the Commanding-General of this Division," has the authority to regulate these matters as he may see fit, and as Gen. CANBY is inflexibly determined to make the operations of the Treasury agent in his department completely under the control of the military rule, and being rigidly opposed, personally, to the trade policy, it is not to be supposed that he will be very liberally disposed toward these representatives of Mr. FESSENDEN. I would have sent you Gen. CANBY'S General Order No. 80, if it was not such a voluminous document. It bids fair to give the General's administration of this division a celebrity which, if it shows nothing else, will at least mark the Commanding-General as a soldier of the most invincible will, of most inflexible purpose, as well as of irreproachable integrity of character. I believe Gen. CANBY to be honest. He has that reputation with his most inveterate opposers. There are parties here who have the signature of much higher authority than Gen. CANBY affixed under the permission to trade in cotton across the lines. But Gen. CANBY could not see it. The man who had the keenness to detect and the honesty to prevent the realization of a sugar little operation near Mobile, involving $10,000,000, more or less, had the moral courage to refuse to recognize the authority of the highest in the land when not exercised in proper form.

It is impossible to foresee what will be the result of these difficulties between the military and civil officials. There will be but very little trade, however, for some time. There are hundreds here prepared to make fortunes before Spring, and to spend them next Summer at Newport and Saratoga. But they'll get rid of many greenbacks here in New-Orleans before they have the chance of getting cotton out of the "Confederacy."

Trade with Insurrectionary States—Views of Major-Gen. Canby.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Maj.-Gen. CANBY, in a letter on the subject of trade with the insurrectionary States, says, if it is carried on in the manner and to the extent claimed by the speculators who now control it, the inevitable result, in his judgment, will be to add strength and efficiency to the rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi equivalent to an addition of 50,000 men, and will stimulate into active opposition to the successful prosecution of our operations, at least ten thousand men within our own lines. Cotton speculators in the Mississippi Valley have a prospective hope to have an actual interest in every bale of cotton within the rebel lines. They know that expeditions into the enemy's country are followed by the capture of cotton, or its destruction by the rebels to prevent its falling into our hands. Hence it is to their interest to give information to the rebels of every contemplated movement. He has not sent an expedition to the enemy's lines without finding agents of this character in communication with the rebels, giving them information regarding our movements, and nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent in some of its objects by information so communicated. He has now several speculators, captured in the enemy's country, awaiting trial for giving information to the enemy, but the punishment of these men is no compensation for the evil they have occasioned, and will not secure us from future disasters from the same cause. The rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi River have been supported mainly during the past twelve months by the unlawful trade carried on upon that river. The City of New-Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the rebel army, more to the purchase and equipment of privateers that are preying upon our commerce, and more to maintain the credit of the rebel Government in Europe, than any other portion of the country, with the single exception of Wilmington. Gen. CANBY makes this statement from evidence.

He does not doubt many of the persons engaged in traffic of the produce of the insurrectionary States are loyal and honorable men, but he does know that many of the intermediate agents employed are either rebels or unprincipled men, or actuated only by the instincts of gain. He now has papers in relation to the contracts made by English houses in Mobile for the exportation of 200,000 bales of cotton, by the way of New-Orleans, the condition of the sale requiring the payments to be made in supplies in gold or in foreign exchange. The net profits of these transactions are estimated by the contractors themselves at $10,000,000, and it is easy to see how much zeal will be evoked by profits of this magnitude.

He cites this as one of many instances which have come under his observation, and to show the character of the transactions in the Mississippi Valley, indicating the means by which our laws are evaded, and how the amount due the rebel Government is converted into foreign exchange.

A numerous class follow in the track of the army, traffic in its blood, and betray the cause for which it is fought with all the baseness of Judas Iscariot, but without his remorse." The letter, of which the above is an abstract, was to-day referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, which has the entire subject under consideration.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN. J. K. BARNES.—This fine new hospital transport arrived from Hilton Head on Friday morning. Assistant Surgeon THOS. MCMILLIN, United States Army, in charge. She brings about four hundred sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. SHERMAN'S army. Two deaths on the passage—ISAAC J. EDWARDS, Company K, Fifty-third Indiana Regiment; J. MOTT, Company G, Fifty-third Indiana Regiment. They were brought to this city and buried, by Mr. A. J. CASE, in the Cypress Hill Cemetery. A number of the men belonged to the Ninetieth Illinois Regiment and the Twenty-fifth Ohio. A small number only belong to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York. The colored troops were mostly from the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments. The men were transferred to the hospital transport *Thomas P. Way*, and all taken to the De Camp General Hospital, David's Island, where they were kindly received by Surgeon WEBSTER, and where they will be well cared for.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Holiday Festivities—Grand Spirits of Our Troops—General Confidence in a Speedy End of the War—Cannonading Again the the Rule—Deserters, and Who They Are—Plain Statements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

To-morrow will be New-Year's Day, and great preparations are going on to celebrate the natal day of what the soldiers generally believe will be the last year of the war. On Christmas Day, jollity and mirth was the order of the day, and right royally was it obeyed. Evergreen wreaths, emblematic arches and trophies, could be seen everywhere, and whole camps decorated with planted shrubs, and many similar modes and typical signs were observable.

The sutlers provided immense numbers of turkeys and chickens, and one could not but acknowledge that our Christmas festival was far ahead of the Thanksgiving dinner, of which so much was expected, and so little accomplished. Now, those who wish their festival dinner, can procure it at a very reasonable expense; and those who do not care to use their money in dainties, must satisfy themselves as best they can. Few, however, but did have some sort of a festive repast, and the boys generally managed to have some nice and appetizing treat. Some of the luckier ones received their express-boxes in good condition, and came out quite brilliant in consequence.

To-morrow, the rude sports and pastimes of the camp, an absence of drill and parade, and their natural and inexhaustible flow of elastic spirits, will enable the men who are so nobly denying themselves the comforts and pleasures of home, to fight for their beloved land, to enjoy the day in camp quite pleasantly.

During a recent and hurried visit North, I found it considered humbug by many that our army was in good health, that they were hopeful, or that they considered the war practically at an end. I was asked repeatedly if the soldiers were confident of a speedy or successful close of the war; if they were devoted to the cause, or if all people read was not mere buncombe, written by correspondents merely to tickle the palate of the dear and gullible public.

It has been often said by writers that the heroism endurance, and calm and patient hope of our armies would not be fully known until the war over and the troops disbanded. How true this is, I never realized so forcibly until now. I sometimes wish that the readers of the TIMES could witness the scenes my humble pen has endeavored to portray, and watch like I have done the rank and file of this army under hardship and amidst peril. If they could see the troops quietly, cheerfully—nay, *eagerly* plunge into the fiery tide of battle, to do and dare for the Union and their faded but glorious flags, there would be no necessity for such puerile and humiliating queries.

I find that those who utter such foolish and ignorant questions, seldom, if ever, have a relative in the serial ranks of our glorious armies. If they had had they would know better. Who ever saw a melancholy or despairing letter from a soldier? It would be a curiosity indeed.

In reply to such queries what could I say? Merely to repeat by word of mouth what I have repeatedly written with the pen. What could I say but that our troops were never so confident as now; that their hopes of a speedy return home were never higher; that their determination to do their duty was never stronger; that their courage was never greater, and that their health, spirits and soldierly conduct never gave better promise of a still more glorious record in the future, as they have already proved in the brilliant past.

The men who carry the musket and fix the bayonet are confident. The officers who unsheath the sword are confident. The Generals who plan and direct military movements are confident. They, one and all, confide in each other. The General lays his plans with the confidence that his troops will do all that men *can* do to make them successful. The men go into the fight with the confidence that their Generals will do all that is possible to overcome the enemy and obtain a victory. The officers lead their men into the deadly charge, with the confidence that their men will follow to the death their leadership and the sacred banner of their country. Confidence permeates the entire army. Again, out here you never hear complaint; you never witness despair; and you fail to observe the faintest sign of discontent. I know I speak earnestly on this subject, but as I was once a soldier myself, I know the army feel humiliated at the thought that some of the people are so forgetful of the traits of our American people as to doubt the courage and hopes of our soldiers. I often observe that such doubting gentry seldom miss an opportunity to call attention to the dogged and persistent resistance of the rebels. They forget that they are like *Mrs. Malaprop*—every other word they utter is on the wrong side of their argument. Once, for all, allow me again to say, that the *army is hopeful, is confident; and never more so than at the present moment.*

Yesterday and to-day, and in fact for the past week, we have repeatedly enjoyed a midnight serenade, or afternoon matinée. The sounds are not as musical as is generally the case with you in New-York, but yet there is melody in the sound. The sharp and withering volleys are admirably toned by the booming columbiads, and as though to give manner to the measure and point to the tune, the bugle-note of some neighboring camp, or the solemn bark of the mortars, come into play with an agreeable effect. I need not say that the cannonading has occurred in the vicinity of Forts "Hell" and Rice, nor that, as usual, no great importance is attached to such sounds. In all probability our artillerists to-morrow will drop a few visiting cards to their quondam friends, the Johnnies. The new year will be ushered in with dreadful clangor from the cannon's mouth. Let us hope that its end will prove a peaceful one, and the glad cry of peace will echo to the thunders of to-day.

Unlucky Friday has of late been the occasion of the dreadful death of misguided deserters. Yesterday four miserable men suffered the extreme penalty of the law by being hanged. It is dreadful to reflect that men can be so far misguided by the shameful hope of gain as to commit the terrible crime of desertion. I say the hope of gain, for it is a notorious fact that nine out of ten of our deserters come from the ranks of the bounty-jumpers and substitutes. What an extraordinary laxity is observable in our system of recruiting. How often are our gallant volunteers—heroes of a hundred battles—insulted by the fresh arrival of a batch of thieves or jail-birds. Many a man, who, believing himself doing his duty in sending a substitute, has let loose among the veterans who have so nobly upheld our country's cause in its darkest hour, an unmitigated scamp that it were a mercy to hang. This man comes out with his life blood priced and paid. His bulging pocket-book renders him restless. He wants to enjoy the money, and generally the proximity of the enemy's lines affords him a ready excuse. Very seldom a drafted man deserts. The thousand dollar substitutes are the recreants. Lately, one of the men hung for deserting to the enemy and taking up arms against us, was an *unassigned recruit*. He had never known his regiment, but had deserted from the squad *en route* for his command. It is about time that the present abominable system of *paying* bounties was changed. Give your bounties, if you will, but pray do not tempt weak and diseased minds by first filling their pouches with greenbacks and then pushing them into the ranks of the army. If a proper prudence had been observed in filling up former drafts, the present call would never have been issued. It is a well-known fact, that at least *ten out of a hundred recruits never see the army*. How often do we hear of men being arrested after jumping five or six bounties. If a man procures a substitute, make him responsible for his good conduct. If the man deserts, hang him if he is caught, and place the principal in his position in the ranks. Substitute-brokers are generally lazy, indolent, knavish sharpers—gamblers, thieves, and men about town. The profits are immense, the risk nothing, and the labor light and exciting. Make them responsible for their men, and the brokers will soon disappear. I know of a case, where a colored man stole six or seven hundred from his employer. The money was gone, and the employer shrewdly made a bargain with the confessed thief. The negro was to enlist, get the $300 bounty, and not only pay it over to his boss, but he was to enter as a "draft substitute," and thus enable his employer to get clear of all drafts for three years. The biter was bit, however, for no sooner had the sable scoundrel been sworn and mustered into the United States service, than he refused to pay the bounty, knowing that, as a soldier, he could not be tried for theft as a citizen. If that negro deserts, ought not the white man who compounded with him be compelled to take his place? To my mind the case is clear.

Let us have no more of this tomfoolery. Fill our armies with *men*, not hireling thieves and scoundrels. Do not disgust honest men by accepting such gentry, for they have been taken in the past in the full knowledge that the men could not be trusted. Cheat not Uncle Sam, and you will be richer in the end. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

POSTSCRIPT.—I have just learned the reason of the firing this morning, over to our left. At early daylight a sudden attack was made by the enemy on our picket line near the Halifax Road, between that portion of our lines situated between Forts Wadsworth and Howard, and occupied by the First (Gen. WHEATON'S) Division of the Sixth Corps. The charge was an impetuous one, and they succeeded in driving in our men to our reserves. Some 300 rebels formed the attacking party, who came on with yells and the peculiar howl that passes as the celebrated Southern cheer. They evidently were after our men's kits rather than prisoners or the possession of our lines.

The attack was entirely unexpected, and resulted, so far, in a success to the rebels. They held momentary possession of the line, and captured a goodly number of blankets, overcoats and knapsacks. As soon as our reinforced pickets came back to retake the position, the rebels were found to be scattering off as fast as they could go.

Our line has, of course, been reëstablished, and quiet has been restored. No other incident worth mentioning has occurred. The weather continues horrible. G. F. W.

FROM CITY POINT.

Improvements at City Point—Lee's Great Movement—A Visit to the Ordnance Department—Its Fine Condition—Deserters from the Rebels—Sherman's Contrabands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865.

The great movement of Gen. LEE, which is to "astonish the world," has, I am happy to say, not developed itself enough yet to astonish anybody in this neighborhood, nor could I meet a single soul who seems to feel any apprehension on the subject.

Even if any immediate move were contemplated by either of the contending armies before Richmond, the weather is just now of a nature to prevent it. We had our first heavy fall of snow last night, which, when melted, will add no little to the difficulties of our already abominable Virginian roads.

The improvements at City Point, of which I have spoken before, are going on here to an amazing extent. In fact, each month produces so great a change that a local description written to-day would be quite inapplicable thirty days hence. The levee, in its whole immense length, is already one continuous range of solid and substantial frame buildings; the levee itself, in length and width, being of proportions enough to remind one almost of the one at New-Orleans, while the ever-increasing net-work of railway tracks, crossing and re-crossing each other, the new jetteys being flung out to meet the river in every direction, would not disgrace a San Francisco or Chicago in the wildest days of their youth.

I yesterday had quite an interesting trip, in company with Lieut. E. V. ANDREWSS, of the Ordnance Department, among the various barges and other craft belonging to that Department. It is one of the great sights of City Point, now that, under the excellent management of Lieut. J. P. FARLEY, every thing has been brought under such admirable order and system.

As we went from barge to barge, had the huge hatches removed, and dived down among the infernal cargo, I confess the thought was not agreeable as to what *might* happen if a stray spark from some chimney or cigar, or even the spark from a pall in one's boot, should accidentally come in contact with a little sprinkling of powder no larger than a pinch of snuff. But I need not tell you there were no chimneys, cigars, or spilled powder in any of those dangerous regions. We walked among galleries walled in on each side with tight bound cases, high over head, containing every conceivable material of destruction that Pandemonium itself could turn out for enabling mortals to blow each other to atoms. Here was to be found every possible variety of field ammunition, in abundance enough, it seemed to me, to blow all the Richmonds to nothing, even if there were six of them in the field. Here were your Hotchkiss and Schenkel's shells and projectiles, vieing with each other for the honors of being able to annihilate the greatest number of people at the greatest distance; Parrotts, Absterdam, Spherical case shot, canister, round shot, Dupont's F. F. V. powder, for mining, and all sorts of other purposes, in terrible suggestive quantities, and a multitude of other names of projectiles famous in war, but which I could not pretend to remember, unless I go and take a few lessons of my friends in the Ordnance Department.

This department has, just now, several barges and schooners loaded with all this precious material, constantly being used, and as constantly replenished. On the wharf they have a fine commodious storeroom and office, under the care of the chief receiving and issuing clerk, Sergeant WM. BOUTON, in which are collected heaps of Burnside's carbines, Spencer rifles and carbines, Springfield muskets, Enfield muskets, Sharp's rifles, Seven shooters, all sorts of Colts and Remington's revolvers, every variety of sabre, and every weapon, in short, that is best calculated to add to the terrible efficiency of war. In one place a clerk is there expressly to issue nothing but infantry accoutrements, and there attends to the distribution of those of the cavalry and artillery, and there is also a receiver of unserviceable stores from the army, with which vessels are being constantly loadnd and sent off to Washington. A railroad has been formed expressly for running down to the wharf, by which cannon are unloaded from the vessels and sent directly to the front.

Besides the order, cleanliness and discipline which I noticed on this occasion, I could not help contrasting the great precautions used against the possibility of accident, with the incredible carelessness I had often noticed elsewhere. I had occasion, while at Fort Monroe some two years ago, to complain frequently of men pouring out gunpowder, like water, from barrels on the open wharf, while people were continually passing to and fro smoking their pipes and cigars, within *two or three feet*, while darkies were hammering nails in the filled barrels, one spark from which would have blown the whole fort itself clean over to the Rip Raps. On another occasion I found myself on the upper deck of a steamer coming down the Pamunkey River to Fort Monroe. On the open deck immediately below me were three or four horses surrounded by loose straw, and in the midst of this straw *eight kegs of gunpowder, without any covering or protection whatever!* Seeing that many around me were leaning over the railing and freely smoking their pipes and cigars immediately over the loose straw, it occurred to me that a stray spark *might* fall among that straw, and that flaming straw was not the best thing to see in contact with eight kegs of gunpowder on board a boat crammed full of people. Impelled by this novel and ingenious idea, I at once sought the Captain of the vessel to impart it to him; but all I got for my pains was the answer, in very emphatic and somewhat angry Anglo-Saxon: "Let 'er blow up and be d—d." I did not immortalize this brave skipper at the time, simply because I forgot it, and I have often since been sorry that I did.

I give these anecdotes merely as foils to the very different state of things existing here, under pure military *régime*. To avoid the possibility of disaster, the Ordnance Department occupies one extreme end of the wharf, away from all other buildings, and the barges containing their combustible material are anchored at a safe distance in the stream, none being allowed near the wharf at all. As a practical precaution, the various projectiles, ammunition, &c., instead of being all kept separate, are so blended on each barge that in case of any accident to one, the service would not be deprived of any *one* kind of material, that may be of inestimable value at the time. In short, every measure is taken in the Ordnance Department that can insure order, safety and efficiency.

Deserters are still coming over to us in abundance from the enemy. Thirty took the oath of allegiance two days ago, and the average number of them amounts to three hundred weekly. They all bring the same stories, so often repeated, of thorough lassitude in the rebel army, disgust at the war and all belonging to it, and a readiness to come back to the Union or anything to escape the grinding despotism of DAVIS and his satellites.

Gen. SHERMAN'S splendid haul of contrabands came just in time. I understand that an officer of Gen. GRANT'S staff has gone to import one thousand of them here. We have plenty for them to do.

J. R. HAMILTON,

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

A Cruise for Blockade-Runners—Incidents of the Sail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. S. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, At Sea, Sunday, Dec. 18, 1864.

We left Beaufort Harbor, N. C., at 2 P. M. on the 16th inst., with a view of taking a short cruise in search of blockade-runners. We were prevented extending the time at sea beyond three days, in consequence of the anticipated attack on the Cape Fear defences, and the desire manifested by Admiral PORTER that our vessel should be present in the engagement. The course taken was in a southeasterly direction, which was maintained until we had passed over a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. That brought us to a point directly on the route usually pursued by blockade-runners in going between Wilmington and Nassau. The weather was as pleasant as one could desire, not only when we weighed anchor, but during the continuance of the cruise. The wind was always favorable, and the sea remained perfectly calm. In fact, the ship steamed along so easily and steadily, that Capt. GLISSON vented the remark this morning that all the old women in the country might have been aboard without experiencing the slightest sensation of sea-sickness. Had the wind been more frolicksome, and the sea more inclined to spit in our faces, the result of the three days' navigation, perhaps, would have been the reverse of that which it really was. In rough weather the runners make less speed than in a calm, while with the large cruisers in pursuit the difference is hardly worth noticing. We were urged to the belief that our chances for falling in with "black smoke" were more than ordinarily good, for the reason that the moon did not rise till 9 or 10 P. M., thus giving the Wilmington Captains five hours to clear the coast; also, because it was highly probable the rebels had become aware of the intended fight, and would naturally run a heavy risk to get their vessels out of Cape Fear River rather than allow them to fall into the possession of the fleet, should the attack prove a success. How many runners, if any, came out of the inlet while our vessel was on her errand we know not, but we are convinced that none came within sight of us. But the *Santiago de Cuba* cannot expect to live on clover all of the time. Within the past six months she has seen some lively days, and the boys on board have indulged in lively fun—paying fun, too. Even the Captain's colored steward has been a participator in the amusement to the extent of five thousand dollars. Mind you, that amount was paid him for simply grinning while the boys were overhauling a prize. It is not every ship in the North Atlantic Squadron that can boast of having captured two prizes, besides picking up thousands of pounds of floating cotton. This ship can do it, though. It was she that captured the *A. D. Vance*, over the loss of which the rebels shed a deluge of tears, and would not be comforted. Built expressly for running on the Clyde, she was doubtless the most valuable craft that has engaged in the blockade traffic. He model is faultless, and her machinery and engines are skillfully constructed of the very best metal. She is steel-clad, and when forced to her maximum speed, will outstrip nearly every vessel in the squadron. The *Santiago de Cuba* has indeed been a lucky ship; but the Government played possum when they gave her only $120,000 for the *Vance*. Her engines were worth more than that, and had the vessel been sold to private parties who wanted to purchase, the prize-money would have been vastly more than it was.

Of course we all were disappointed at not meeting with a runner—one of the kind that carry a thousand or more bales of cotton. The excitement of the chase would have been enough in itself, and when you come to count the profits, the task is rendered exceedingly agreeable, not to say fascinating. Not having my name on the ship's register, I could not hope to share any of the profits of the cruise, therefore, just after leaving port, I magnanimously presented my pecuniary interest to the officers. They did not make a sou out of it. It will be interesting to many to know that on a cruiser it is customary for the officers to make up a purse of fifty dollars, to be given to the man who first descries a vessel that turns out to be a prize. That was an enterprise in which I thought I could safely engage. Some people are always seeking enterprises that are as likely to end in loss as in profit, but when I know myself, I invariably incline toward those transactions which sympathise heartily with profit. It is a good rule to follow. I took a station on the forward deck, and commenced business. I looked off, first from the starboard and then the port-bow, and, although I looked very searchingly, I saw nothing that I thought would put fifty dollars into my pocket. In one or two instances I tried to persuade myself that a remote cloud was a sail; it was never nothing more than a cloud. At last, a fellow in the topsail whom I had not seen before shouted "sail, ho!" Sure enough, in a few minutes we on the deck could make out a sail in the bow for some ten miles off. We steered for the stranger until satisfied that he was on legitimate service, and then struck off in another direction. Becoming convinced that I could do nothing in opposition to two men aloft—one on each mast—I concluded to drop "watch" and leave that duty to others, who could lay claim to experience. From the the first to the last of our cruise we sighted about a dozen sail. Only one steamer came within view, the *Maratanza*, a blockade-runner to Beaufort. An officer who has been in the blockade service for a reasonable length of time seldom mistakes a blockade-runner for any other class of vessels. They invariably have a suspicious appearance in their build, are queer in their movements, and in nearly every instance burn soft coal, which emits a black, pitchy smoke. The smoke is sometimes discovered at a distance of fifteen miles. That is a signal for a chase, and away goes the cruiser in the direction of the anticipated prize. The chase may last only for three or four hours, and it may continue for a couple of days, according to the speed of the vessels. Out of a dozen vessels sighted, perhaps but one or two will be captured. The chased are built expressly for speed, the average of them making fourteen and fifteen knots an hour, and it will be readily seen that when they once get ten or twelve miles the start in a race, it is impossible for a cruiser of like speed to gain any advantage. The *Santiago de Cuba* has often come up so close as to put a shot into the side of the chased, and make her pitch overboard a large portion of her cargo. The runners are often indebted to darkness for their escape. Many a time has it happened that one hour more of daylight would secure a vessel a prize.

It must not be supposed that blockade-running is all done hap-hazard. The phases of the moon, the weather, the tide and other particulars are carefully watched and acted upon. Dark, cloudy or stormy nights are sure to bring out one or more runners. On the morning following such a night our vessels seldom fail to have a chase. For the past three nights the rebels have been favored with four and five hours of darkness, and why they have not ventured out is a wonder. Perhaps they caught sight of too many of our cruisers off the inlet. Standing off Fort Fisher a few miles we can see every vessel that comes down the Cape Fear River. They come down during the day, remain near the fort till night, and then watch their chances to run through the fleet. As we spoke the *Marafanzas* to-day, an officer informed us that four vessels ladened with cotton were at the mouth of the river awaiting an opportunity to get to sea. Possibly they may try their luck to-night. Should they do so it will be a pity if some one or more of them are not gobbled up.

The crews of the blockade-runners vary in numbers, some carrying as few as thirty men, while others take a hundred and thirty, and even more. Not unfrequently they show a good passenger list. Parties tired and disgusted with rebeldom, convert their property into cotton, ship it on board a vessel, take passage themselves, and pray for a good wind to take them to Nassau. As the sequel shows, many of them are a long time in reaching Nassau. The crews, for the most part, are foreigners—mainly Englishmen. In their conversation they express little or no interest as to the progress of the war, and, seemingly, are unconcerned about the matter and manner of its termination, only so far as it may affect their business and pockets. They confess the inducements to run the blockade are irresistible. One successful trip will yield them a goodly amount, and if they can make a half dozen safe trips, their fortunes are amassed. The other day an English Captain told one of our officers that he had run the gauntlet fifteen times, and had received one hundred thousand dollars for his services as commander.

At this writing the *Santiago de Cuba* is on her way to join the remainder of the fleet at the rendezvous specified in directions received from Admiral PORTER.

The following are her officers:

Captain, Or S. GLISSON; Lieutenant, N. H. Farquhar; Acting Masters, J. A. Hannum, F. H. Wilkes; Passed Assistant Surgeon, A. S. Oberly; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. D. Murphy; Assistant Paymaster, A. S. Kenny; Acting Ensigns, Timothy Delano, E. C. Bowers, C. H. Pierce; Acting Chief Engineer, S. Farrer; Acting Second Assistants, C. R. Weaver, F. W. H. Whitaker; Acting Third Assistants, George Barnard, R. E. Hurley, C. A. Merrill, Joseph Jordon, George A. Barnard; Acting Masters Mates, Richard Lyons, S. W. Kempston, E. C. Fenney, R. S. Shepard; Captain's Clerk, O. S. Gilsson, Jr.; Acting Gunner, Jno. W. Irwin.

WHIT.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Change of Commanders—The Provost-Marshal—Policy of the New Commander—Rebel Loss in the Battle of Pilot Knob—Gen. Pleasonton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 2, 1865.

The most eventful year in the current history of the State has closed, and she enters upon a new career of industry and progress under the fostering influences of freedom and the rights of man. Slavery exists in her borders only technically, but before this meets the eyes of all the readers for whom it is printed, the telegraph may announce the obliteration of "the institution" from the statute-book it has so long blackened and disgraced. Everything around indicates this; even the retiring semi-disloyal, pro-slavery Gov., WILLARD P. HALL, granted a pardon to three citizens confined in the penitentiary at Jefferson City for aiding slaves to escape, and the act is "accounted to him for righteousness."

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

Many are the surmises as to the cause of ROSECRANS removal, but the only thing which seems certain about it was its sudden and unexpected occurrence. It is useless now to discuss the matter, for the people have become accustomed to such changes, and as long as the cause of the nation is not injured by them they are ready to acquiesce in the policy of their rulers.

The present commander, Maj.-Gen. G. M. DODGE, is the ninth since the war commenced, and it is hoped he will be the last. He is young, being but thirty-four years old, a native of Iowa, and was a Democrat before the war. He was not such an one, however, as MCCLELLAN, who, in the haste of a sycophant, told the people of Virginia, upon his assuming command there, that he would "put down insurrection with an iron hand," but rather like LOGAN, of Illinois, who declared himself ready and willing to make use of "*every means* to crush this infernal rebellion."

The Department of the Missouri at the present time possesses little or no military interests, having been almost entirely drained of troops, and leaving little else to be done than a mere Provost-Marshal's duty; but this is, by no means the least important of any military department or district. Under the late acting Provost-Marshal-General, Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., Missouri became the most interesting, and promised to become the most orderly of any State under military rule, for the simple reason that he *punished sympathy with rebellion*. He took hold of rebel sympathizers with a vigor and promptness equaled or excelled only by BENJAMIN BUTLER, and taught them that it was useless to attempt to show their preference for the South, while they continued to enjoy the peace and prosperity of the North. He knew nobody, nor recognized nothing save his duty, and with the strict performance of that he rested nor stopped until it was finished. His resignation was made on the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS, because he was part of that commander's power, influence and glory, having been his personal friend, and sharing with him the duties of the field since the first campaigns of Western Virginia.

Upon assuming command here Maj.-Gen. DODGE was at some loss to supply the want of a Provost-Marshal-General, but the onerous and important duties of the office were carried on temporarily by Lieut.-Col. C. W. DAVIS, of the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, until Gen. DODGE decided a few days ago to give the place to Col. J. H. BAKER, of the Tenth Minnesota, in command of this post for over a year past. Col. BAKER was Secretary of State in Ohio while Chief Justice SALMON P. CHASE was Governor, and held the same position in Minnesota previous to the opening of the war, at which time he raised his regiment and went with it through the Indian campaign of 1862-3. Col. BAKER is thoroughly alive to the vital principles at stake in the war, and has been true to the highest interests of the nation from the first. An ardent advocate of freedom, he brought to the duties of the field an enthusiasm which inspired his men with the highest motives for which the sword can be drawn, freedom and universal humanity, and he has carried influence for good all along as he went, until his course and conduct fitted and ripened him for the high position he now holds in this department.

His appointment is one of the indications by which the future policy of the present Commander is judged. Gen. DODGE has given assurance already that sympathy with rebellion will meet no more toleration under him than it did under ROSECRANS. His prompt execution of UTZ, the rebel mail-carrier, spy and agent, last week, shows that he is determined to punish it, too, when it takes the shape of overt act. So confident had the rebel sympathizers of St. Louis become of executive clemency, that they openly boasted that no more military executions could take place here, but Gen. DODGE was determined to show them how much they could be mistaken, and he ordered the execution of UTZ, already tried, found guilty and sentenced, to be executed, the morning succeeding the day on which a committee of rebel sympathizers waited on him and made their boast at his headquarters. So while a messenger was dispatched to Washington to besiege President LINCOLN, the hangman dispatched UTZ to his long account. Let it be remarked here that the rebel sympathizers did not deny the guilt of UTZ; on the contrary they admitted it, and said that he had done enough to hang ten men, but they would show whether military orders or their influence at Washington were the stronger.

BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS EWING.

In the TIMES of the 13th December, appears a correspondence from the Far West, dated at Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 9, in which reference is made to the battle of Pilot Knob. The writer disposes of that affair thus:

"Much has been said about the battle at that point. Gen. THOMAS EWING defended it most gallantly against odds, but the attacking force has been greatly overrated. Prisoners captured by us, both officers and men, with whom I conversed, affirm that this engagement was fought by a detached column under Gen. CABELL, numbering about 3,000, that their loss was 150 men killed, and as many wounded, that the object was to divert attention from the main rebel column, then moving around St. Louis to the centre of the State."

If no better authority can be quoted as to the rebel loss at that battle than the affirmation of rebel officers and men captured by us, it might be well enough for a writer for a loyal and influential journal to speak with less assurance, especially if he claims to be candid, and to serve the cause of truth and justice which every writer should. The *facts* in the case were furnished to the TIMES in the present correspondence at the time, but I deem it simply just to Brig.-Gen. EWING to repeat here that I saw all the official reports of the killed and wounded at the battle of Pilot Knob, and transcribed again such portions of them as are relevant.

Lieut.-Col. MAUPIN, of the Forty-seventh Missouri reported:

Buried by the enemy on 28th, about	200
Buried by citizens and soldiers since	450
Died of mortal wounds	175
Disabled by wounds, but surviving	300
Slightly wounded	400
Total	1,525

Surgeon T. W. JOHNSON, United States Army, in charge of the hospitals at the place, reported:

"A few days after the battle, and while the rebel burying parties were in active operation, a rebel non-commissioned officer in charge of the work, showed a list of those already buried. That list contained the names of (385) three hundred and eighty-five already buried, since which time many more of their dead were brought in from Shepard's Mountain and Pilot Knob. In their hospitals they were dying at the rate of from five to eight per day. The rebel officers admitted their loss in killed to have been (400) four hundred, and enlisted men placed it even higher." He then reports that he found (250) two hundred and fifty rebel wounded at the Ironton hospitals alone, and that all the wounds of these were dangerous. Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS, Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteers, adds his testimony, if a report may be called such, and says: "I am of opinion that (300) three hundred killed, and (1,200) twelve hundred wounded, and one thousand missing, is a correct estimate of the rebel loss."

I might add more testimony to the fact that the rebel loss at Pilot Knob was fifteen hundred killed and wounded, if it were necessary, but the matter is settled here to the satisfaction of every intelligent mind, and it is only on account of the apparent unfairness of the Kansas estimate of Gen. EWING'S achievement at Pilot Knob that this plain statement is made.

Maj.-Gen. PLEASONTON is on a visit East for the holidays. The Military Commission failed to sustain his charges of incompetence and disobedience of orders against Brig.-Gens. BROWN and MCNEIL. In the case of Gen. BROWN, PLEASONTON was undoubtedly right, for a man more incompetent could not hold a commission; but the probability is, that the prejudice existing against an Eastern officer in a Western command did more to save him than the merits of his case. No one supposes for a moment that Gen. BROWN has any ability whatever, and no one can deny that PLEASONTON has. Better far for the service that good officers, like PLEASONTON, were sustained in their action, especially when it is directed against good-for-nothing officers, such as Brig.-Gen. BROWN. Of Gen. MCNEIL'S case, little or nothing has been made known to the public, but he is in better repute than BROWN, who never should have been commissioned. B.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

How the Work was Commenced and Prosecuted—The Blowing Out of the Bulkhead.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Jan. 1, 1865.

The general direction of operations, with the command of the entire force to be employed, whether for digging or other purposes, was intrusted to Brig.-Gen. B. S. LUDLOW, while Maj. PETER S. MICHIE was assigned to the post of Chief Engineer. The selection of officers promised well for the success of the enterprise. On the 10th day of August a force was thrown across the river, and the task commenced. The protection of the men from the enemy's fire claimed immediate attention. Earthworks had to be erected at exposed points, and batteries placed in the proper positions to return the enemy's compliments, and somewhat limit the extent of their civilities.

Work was commenced under the shelter of the declivity at the lower side of the Isthmus, the men burrowing their way across in a number of small parallel ditches, which, as they advanced, they took care to keep deep enough to afford them all possible protection from rebel shells or bullets. Gradually, as these were deepened, the dividing walls of earth left standing between them were removed and the several small ditches merged into one. At the upper end the bank was not cut through, but a thick bulkhead left, which served to conceal the exact location of the cut, and afforded partial protection from the enemy's fire.

The force at Gen. LUDLOW'S disposal comprised about seven hundred colored troops, but about

STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of Comptroller Robinson.

The third annual report of LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller of the State of New-York, was laid before the Legislature to-day.

RECAPITULATION OF WAR EXPENDITURES.

The following is a brief statement of the principal payments made on account of the war, or directly occasioned by it, since its commencement:

Under the act of April 16, 1861	$3,000,000 00
Bounties, 1862 and 1864 inclusive	9,076,373 44
Arms and equipments for State troops	841,197 19
Militia, N. G	553,024 53
Sick and wounded soldiers	182,284 68
Harbor and frontier defence	4,979 42
Bureau of Military Statistics	20,403 22
Claims of State troops	183,134 28
Adjutant-General's office, Muster-roll Department	6,282 45
Volunteer militia, chap. 421, laws of 1862	84,566 36
On account of United States direct tax	400,000 00
Total	$14,353,085 54

In Mr. ROBINSON'S judgment, nearly one-half of this amount is practically wasted—particularly the sums paid for bounties since 1862. These expenditures have some excuse from the motives prompting them; but he asks:

"What apology can be made for the taxes levied upon the whole people, in a time like this, to construct works of improvement purely local in their character, and of no benefit to a majority of the people who are compelled to pay for them? If such legislation is to be persisted in, it will be in vain to make any suggestions for the improvement of our finances until extravagance shall have been arrested by ruin.

"A heavily depreciated currency inflicts a tax upon the community more severe than all others, by unsettling values and increasing immensely the cost of living. The irregularities in public expenditures arising from this cause, as well as from the large and unprecedented appropriations made by the Legislature, render it difficult to estimate with much precision the receipts and expenditures for any coming year."

RECEIPTS.

In his last annual report, Mr. ROBINSON estimated the receipts into the Treasury from taxation, etc., to be $8,650,805, and the expenditure, $8,513,690 91. The actual receipts were $7,787,536 50, and the payments $8,651,351 23—a deficiency of $863,814 67, instead of a surplus. This falling off was because the State tax from this city had not been received; and, indeed, it has not been collected, nor will it be till the Winter of 1865-6.

ESTIMATES.

The Comptroller estimates the receipts into the General Fund for the support of the State Government for the fiscal year ending next September, at $9 703,824 72; payments for the same time $9,314,-711 15.

THE STATE DEBT.

The entire debt of the State, at the close of the fiscal year, was as follows:

Canal Debt	$22,441,770 25
General Fund Debt	6,278,954 37
Total	$28,720,724 62

The policy of paying the principal of the debt as fast as it becomes due, continues to be pursued. Within the last four years it has been reduced to the extent of $4,892,251 23.

THE CANALS.

An abstract of the financial condition of the canals for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1864, was given in the letter of our Albany correspondent on Saturday last. It will also be found in the Auditor's report. The revenues have fallen off from the previous year, $772,235 83; and fail to meet the requirements of the constitution by $48,886 60.

The old canal debt is	$7,966,224 76
The new canal debt	11,736,000 00
Temporary loans	442,585 49
The special debt legalized in 1859	2,243,000 00
Total	$22,327,810 25

PROJECT OF A NEW CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

In this connection Mr. ROBINSON calls especial attention to the continued decrease in the canal revenues, the large increase in the expenditures, and the probable necessity of a resort to further taxation to meet the constitutional requirements in regard to the Sinking Fund. These facts, he thinks, "should at least moderate the zeal of those who have been in favor of commencing a new enlargement of the canals, and engaging in other new enterprises, on the assumption that the unprecedented revenues of those years were to increase instead of diminish."

THE STATE FUNDS.

The Canal Fund is under the personal management and direction of the Auditor of the Canal Department. The following funds are devolved by law upon the Comptroller:

The General Fund, the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, the College Land Scrip Fund, and certain trust funds of small amount.

The general fund is now derived principally from direct taxation. Its deficiency, Oct. 1, 1863, was $1,192,787 77; warrants drawn for the year, $7,417,-161 94; payments of interest to other funds, $39,592-61; to New-Paltz Academy, $1,140; warrants unpaid, $668 91—total $8,651,351 23.

The receipts have amounted to $7,785,069 51; transferred from the Common School Fund, amounts unpaid Oct. 1, 1864, $518 65—in all, $7,787,536 56.

This leaves a deficiency in the revenue at the commencement of the present fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1864, of $863,814 67.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there was a remainder due from the counties amounting to $534,-289 16. The warrants drawn on account of the general funds amounted to $10,820,138 87; to which adding $668,891 of unpaid warrants, we have $11,-355,096 94.

The amount received into the Treasury during the last fiscal year was $11,209,575 12, to which adding $518 65 of unpaid warrants, we have $11,270 093 17. This leaves the Treasury overdrawn, on the 30th day of September last, $85,003 77.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The Comptroller gives the following estimate of revenue to be obtained during the present fiscal year:

Four and one-half mill tax (exclusive of the ¾ mill tax for common schools,) viz.: for support of government, 1¾ mill; for bounties, 1 77-80 mill; for canals, 48-80 of a mill; for the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, 3-16 of a mill	$6,754,499 44
Balances due from county treasurers on account of the State tax levied in 1863	2,189,786 88
Auction duty	135,060 00
Salt duty	85,000 00
State Prison earnings	275,000 00
Arrears and interest of non-resident taxes	70,000 00
Fees of the public offices	4,000 00
Peddlers' licenses	500 00
Tolls of the Cayuga lake inlet	175 60
Interest on treasury deposits	18,000 00
Interest on bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York	18,000 00
Tax on foreign insurance companies	1,500 00
Sales of Natural History of New-York	300 00
Sales of lands	1,000 00
From the surplus revenues of the canals, appropriated by article 7, section 2, of the constitution, "to defray the necessary expenses of the Government"	151,113 40
Total	$9,703,824 72

Taking for his guide the General Appropriation bill of 1864, the Public Charity act, the Hudson River Navigation act of 1864, the Susquehannah Railroad bill, the Bounty bills, Soldiers' Voting law, Chenango, Champlain and Genesee Valley Appropriation bills, &c., adding the deficiency of last year, Mr. ROBINSON makes the current expenses of the State for the present fiscal year to be $9,314,711 15. This leaves a surplus of $389,113 57, which it is safe to predict the next annual supply bill will dissipate.

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

The amount of the General Fund State debt is $6,-278,954 37. Of this amount $53,910 68 is due on demand, and $178,000 falls due in July next. Besides, there is an amount of $2,258,082 65 redeemable at pleasure; after which come other amounts, payable in 1868, 1868, 1870, 1875 and 1881. There is also a contingent State debt of $338,100 for State stocks, issued and loaned to railroad companies.

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The capital of the common school fund amounts to $2,734 213 15. The revenue for the last year and balances amounted to $382,291 26; and the appropriations to $325,485 76, leaving a remainder on the 30th of September last of $56,805 50.

The revenue for the present year is estimated at $157,581 27; to which is to be added $165 000 from the income of the United States Deposit Fund. The payments to be made from it are $320,000 to common schools and $4,000 to Indian schools.

LITERATURE FUND.

The amount of the literature fund is $269,952 12; revenue, $60,699 03; of which $41,243 91 was paid out again to educational institutions. The revenue for this year is estimated at $12,367 02, and $28,000 from the income of the United States deposit fund. The payments to be made are $40,000 to academies and $3,000 for scientific apparatus.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

The United States deposit fund amounts to $4,014,-520 71; and its revenue last year amounted to $260,-965 01, of which $260,267 91 was paid out by appropriations. The revenue this year is estimated at $257,100 36, and payments to $261,000.

THE MINOR FUNDS.

The other funds are as follows: The Tonawanda Railroad Company Sinking Fund, $75,079 41; the Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company Sinking Fund, $9,823 58; the Long Island Railroad Sinking Fund, $4,264 41; the Mariners' Fund, $11,331 57; the Soldiers' Allotment Fund, $5,496; the College Land Scrip Fund, $64,762 40; Indian Annuities, $7,361 67.

Having posted his ledger, Comptroller ROBINSON proceeds to his next official duty, that of making suggestions, as follows:

AUCTION DUTIES.

The receipts from auction duties continue to increase. They have nearly doubled in amount since the appointment of the present efficient agent. For the year ending 30th September last, they reached the sum of $154,425 86.

SALT DUTIES.

The report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs shows the amount of duties received during the year to have been $80,989 08. The expenses were $43,052 60. The Superintendent suggests the importance of an increased appropriation for the ensuing year. Such an increase, if made, should, in Mr. ROBINSON'S opinion, be accompanied by an increase of duties.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The law authorizing interest to be charged upon sums retained by county treasurers has a very beneficial effect. Payments have been made with unusual promptness. The only counties in arrear to any considerable amount on the 24th day of December, 1864, were as follows:

Montgomery county	$1,554 93
New-York county	591,192 37
Rensselaer county	75,622 82
Rockland county	13,656 81

STATE PRISONS.

The high prices have heavily increased the expenses at our state prisons; the appropriation has been exhausted, and there is a considerable deficiency.

SALARIES.

"No class of the community," says Mr. ROBINSON, "suffer so severely from the condition of the currency as those who depend upon fixed salaries. They receive less than one-half in value of what was originally provided, and are compelled to pay as heavy a per centage of tax upon what they so receive, as the merchant or the army contractor, whose prices rise as the currency depreciates." He accordingly advises the legislature to relieve this hardship to some extent, where it has the power. The laws by which they are fixed should be changed.

TAXES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The deficiency in the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1863, was $1,192,787 77. On the 30th of September, 1864, it was $863,814 67. This has been substantially extinguished by the receipt of taxes from the City of New-York since that date, consequently it will not be necessary to make provision for any deficiency, unless it be for one to be created by unnecessary and unexpected appropriations. With proper prudence and caution in this respect, the State tax for the ensuing year may be largely reduced. The equalized valuation of real and personal estate for the year is, in the aggregate, $1,500,999,877. For the ordinary expenses of Government, a tax of 1¾ mills will be sufficient. There will then be required for schools, ¾; for canals, under chapter 271, laws of 1859, ¼; for the extension of Chenango Canal, under chapter 185, laws of 1864, unless that act shall be repealed, 3 16. Total, 2 11-16, against 5¾ for the current fiscal year. There is no good reason why the tax should exceed the rates named.

THE COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.

Since the receipt of scrip from the General Government for lands granted for the benefit of colleges giving instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, seventy-six thousand and acres have been sold, and sixty-four thousand four hundred and forty dollars realized. The sales have since ceased, other States having reduced the price to a lower scale. Mr. ROBINSON is in favour of holding the residue of the land till sales can be made at fair rates. The money received awaits investment. The People's College, to which the whole income of the fund was appropriated, has not applied for any part of it, and has not, it is understood, as yet complied with the conditions upon which the appropriation was made.

QUARANTINE LANDS.

The Quarantine lands remain unsold, except the property at Seguine's Point. The expenses of Quarantine have been very heavy.

MILITARY EXEMPTION AND CLAIMS.

Mr. ROBINSON considers the Militia Law of 1862 "an expensive failure." He declares that "large sums have been paid for arms and uniforms, but the new regiments exist mainly on paper." If half the money expended had been laid out on the old regiments, it would have answered a much better purpose.

The appropriations asked last winter was $200,000; and $550,000 were made. There is apt to be a strong disposition to spend all that is appropriated. Provision should be made for the careful auditing of military accounts. All that is now required in most cases is the Governor's approval, and it is impossible for him to examine them. He has got to take them on trust, or withhold approval, risking the squandering of the public money or the embarrassment of honest creditors. All such accounts should be required to be thoroughly examined and audited in the Inspector-General's department, and to be duly certified by that officer before payment and before receiving the Governor's approval. The Comptroller should also have authority finally to investigate them, if he deems it necessary, before drawing his warrant, and to reject them for any sufficient cause.

The Legislature has made ample provision for the investigation and payment of all just claims against the State arising from the exigencies of the war, by means of a competent board of officers established by chapter 397, laws of 1862, and chapter 409, laws of 1863. The claims presented to that board have received, as is believed, full and fair examination, and when allowed the amounts have been promptly paid. This would protect the State against old and groundless claims which never fail to be manufactured by industrious lobby agents for many generations after the existence of a war.

THE TAX LAWS.

The Assessors throughout the State have evidently been brought to a more thorough performance of their duties by the pressure of taxation. Although immense amounts of personal property have been withdrawn from taxation by investments in stocks of the United States, yet, through the vigilance of the Assessors, the valuations have been much increased over former years. The aggregate equalized valuation of real and personal estate for 1863 was $1,454,-454,517. For 1864 it is $1,50,0999,677, being an increase of $46,545,060. The returns now coming in upon which the equalization of 1865 will be made show a very large increase in the valuations of personal estate in almost every county.

Mr. ROBINSON accordingly thinks it inexpedient to change radically the tax laws, but recommends that personal property be placed on the same footing as real estate, making no deductions for indebtedness.

TAX SALES.

There has been no sale of lands for unpaid taxes since 1859. In the present condition of the law a holder of non-resident land can prevent a purchaser at such a sale from obtaining a title. Before 1862 it was otherwise. If the law is to remain in its present condition, the effort to collect taxes on non-resident lands may as well be abandoned. Above half a million dollars of such taxes are now due. The attention of the Legislature is imperatively called to the subject. The act of 1862 positively abolishes their collection at all.

GENERAL TAXATION FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

True to his former declarations, Mr. ROBINSON assails vehemently the levying of taxes upon the whole for improvements that benefit only a part. "All our leading statesmen of all parties have, until recently, repudiated the idea of levying taxes for local improvements. Upon this point CLINTON and SEWARD and RUGGLES were as emphatic as VAN BUREN and WRIGHT and HOFFMAN. Gov. SEWARD, in his Message to the Legislature in 1839, stated the position in these explicit words: "Taxation for purposes of internal improvements is happily unnecessary as it would be unequal and oppressive." It was an evil hour when this plain principle of justice was violated. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, with its strong claims upon public sympathy, led the way in 1863. What followed in 1864 will be seen and felt by the people who, with all their other burdens, are now paying the taxes embraced in the following list:

For Schools, ¾ of a mill, per law of 1858	$1,125,749 91
For general purposes, 1¾ of a mill, per laws of 1864	1,876,249 85
For general purposes (deficiency,) ⅛ of a mill, per laws of 1864	750,499 94
For bounties, 1 77-80 of a mill, per laws of 1864	2,945,712 26
For canals, ¼ of a mill, per laws of 1859	375,249 97
For extension of Chenango Canal, 3-16 of a mill, per laws of 1864	231,437 47
For Champlain Canal, 1-10 of a mill, per laws of 1864	150,099 99
For Genesee Valley Canal, 1-16 of a mill, per laws of 1864	93,812 49
For Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 3-16 of a mill, per laws of 1863	281,437 47
Total	$7,880,249 35

"It is amazing that such expenditures should have been ordered in the midst of a war which is loading the people with burdens almost insupportable. The portion of the national debt which will fall upon the people of this State, together with the State, county, town and city debts, mostly incurred for military purposes, cannot be fairly estimated at less than $600,000,000. The taxes, national, State and local, to be paid by the people of this State during the present year, will undoubtedly exceed $150,-000,000. Is not that enough? Must the agents of the people elected to guard their interests, seek to increase the heavy load by imposing new and unnecessary burdens for the prosecution of visionary schemes of local improvement? And what is yet worse, must the course of legislation be corrupted by combinations between various local projects for the plunder of the many in order to fill the pockets of a few? If this is not to be done, if any effort is to be made to arrest this downward tendency, it is respectfully suggested that all such laws as those above referred to be at once repealed, and that no more like them be passed."

TAXING HOLDERS OF STOCK IN NATIONAL BANKS.

"The act of Congress establishing the national banks exempts those institutions from taxation by State or local authority, but it declares that the stockholders shall be liable to such taxation upon the amount of stock held by them respectively, as for personal property, at the place where the bank is located and not elsewhere. As the Assessment laws of this State require all persons to be taxed for their personal property in the town or ward where they reside, the Assessors have been much embarrassed in assessing the holders of stock in national banks who did not reside at the place where the bank is located. In most cases it is understood that they have assessed them as provided in the act of Congress at the places where the banks are located, without regard to their places of residence. It is necessary that an act should be passed defining the duties of assessors in this respect for the future, and confirming their proceedings hitherto where they have acted in good faith in accordance with the National Banking law. There being a discrepancy between that law and the laws of this State, the assessors have taken the only course which they could take, relying upon the legislature to confirm their acts."

Trade and Business of the United States.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

In our annual review of the condition of the Merchantile, Manufacturing and Trading interests of the country, we are warranted in congratulating subscribers and friends upon the general existent healthy state of affairs. Our record, during the past year, shows only 510 failures, with liabilities amounting to $8 579,700, which, by comparison, exhibits a remarkably healthy state of the trading community. The number and liabilities and failures for the past eight years are as follows:

	Number.	Liabilities.
Total Northern States..1857	4,257	$265,818,000
Total Northern States..1858	3,113	73,060,747
Total Northern States..1859	2,960	51,314,000
Total Northern States..1860	3,735	61,139,474
Total Northern States..1861	5,935	178,682,170
Total Northern States..1862	1,652	23,049,300
Total Northern States..1863	495	7,899,000
Total Northern States..1864	510	8,579,700

In submitting these figures, we call attention to the fact of a large diminution in the amount of annual failures since the rebellion broke out. This we attribute mainly to that rigid caution which has obtained in our business community in dispensing credits, and to the increased value of stocks on hand.

The immense and general prosperity of all branches of agriculture has augmented the wealth of the trading classes, and the scarcity of labor, suitable to the requirements of the mechanical interests, has tended to increased wages, and enhanced receipts of the operating classes. These, the principal consuming interests, on account of their vast number, and constituting, as they do, the material wealth of the country, have created an unusually large expenditure through the channel of the retail trade, and yielded returns that enabled this class of merchants to meet their obligations promptly to the jobber. The latter has, therefore, been prompt with the importer and commission merchant. Hence, the natural conclusion must be that each, acting in harmony with the other, has produced a more satisfactory result than could have been anticipated by even the most sanguine.

Satisfactory as trade for the past few years has proved itself to be, we cannot but think that merchants should continue rigidly to follow out the course they have of late adopted, and thus avert any impending crisis that even the most conservative of our merchants think may yet be in store for us. We make this suggestion from the statistics furnished by our records, which clearly prove, that whenever merchants have deviated from the strict rules of a conservative system of credit, based upon a well-founded pecuniary security, and the closest scrutiny as to character and business experience, they have been the sufferers.

The deep interest we have felt in arriving at correct statistics, to submit to the judgment of our subscribers, has induced us to make the most rigid and careful research of our records, at this particular juncture, in order to present to them, at a glance, an estimate of the wealth of the mercantile, manufacturing and trading interests in the loyal States. This estimate is not obtained by averaging the whole number of traders, but by a *specific examination of each name or firm.* It has been the work of months, both with us and our associate offices throughout the country, and the result is shown in the appended table, arranged by States and the principal cities. The States of Missouri, Kentucky, Kountains and Kansas having been made the theatre of war, thereby disorganizing trade, are, consequently not fully represented in this estimate; and California, as it will be observed, is entirely omitted. Still, without them, the aggregate shows 168,925 business houses, representing a wealth of $4 944,766,000, mostly invested in personal property. It is generally conceded that the average profits of trade range from 12 to 15 per cent., but assuming the low figures of 10 per cent., we have $494,476,600 as the accrued gain the past year on the business interests spoken of. This, in view of the unprecedented expenditure necessarily incurred, both by heavy taxation and in otherwise sustaining the Government, exhibits the self-supporting character of our people, and but one element of the strength of the country, which, when added to the other immense resources not brought into our estimate, such as real estate, agricultural, mining and other interests, should inspire the most hopeful confidence in our future growth and permanent prosperity.

Faithfully yours, R, G. DUN & CO.

Dun & Co.'s Statistical Table,

SHOWING THE ESTIMATED WEALTH OF THE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN STATES.

States and Principal Cities.	Business Houses.	Wealth.
Connecticut	5,832	$145,8 ,000
Delaware	1,159	21,701,000
District of Columbia	1,282	17,44 ,000
Illinois	12,215	207,568,000
Indiana	8,5 2	131,240,000
Iowa	5,052	38,872,000
*Kansas	438	3,357,000
*Kentucky	1,723	29,559,000
*Louisiana, (New-Orleans only)	8 2	50,794,000
Maine	4,982	99,298,000
Maryland	1,425	$13,689,000
Baltimore	7,210	89,270,000
Massachusetts	12,785	$333,95 ,000
Boston	4,517	514,157,000
Michigan	5,934	83,343,000
*Missouri	3,263	81,331,000
Minnesota	979	7,692,000
New-Hampshire	2,851	38,085,000
New Jersey	5,910	90,250,000
New-York	26,283	$442,194,000
N. Y. City	10,648	1,235,010,000
Ohio	17,005	310,725,000
Pennsylvania	15,5 5	$279 43 ,000
Philadelphia	7,456	353,859,000
Rhode Island	2,487	115,704,000
Vermont	2,494	19,089,000
Wisconsin	5,3 9	53,775,000
Total	168,925	$4,944,766,000

* These States, in consequence of the disorganized state of trade caused by the rebellion, are not fully represented.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The New Department Commander—Visit of Gen. Gilmore—All Quiet at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

Gen. REYNOLDS arrived last evening, and this morning formally assumed command of the Department of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE, of Charleston fame, accompanied Gen. REYNOLDS as inspector of the fortifications of this place, which, after visiting to-day, he pronounced very good and highly creditable to Gen. STEELE. One fort, named after the latter General, is quite equal to the finest forts built south of the Potomac for the defence of Washington.

The Seventh Army Corps has not been idle. During its occupation of Arkansas, long lines of communications have been kept open and five fortifications erected, which are the admiration of all engineers. These have cost much labor and expense.

Just previous to the departure of Gen. STEELE, he was presented with a beautiful sword, sash and belt by the enlisted men of his command, each giving one day's wages, to the amount of twelve hundred dollars. The brave men could give no better expression of their love and esteem for their departing Commanding General. Gen. REYNOLDS is welcome to us, for he is a soldier, a gentleman and a brave man, and we welcome him as one soldier welcomes another who has borne the brunt of battle and withstood the heat of the day.

No change has yet been made in any of the corp staff officers, but whatever change is to be made Col. GREEN, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Col. BENHAM, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, are to be retained, as we are informed. This will be highly gratifying to their numerous friends, and exceedingly complimentary to the gentlemen themselves, which they well deserve.

The weather is quite cold, the ground frozen hard, the river and small streams are very high, and however anxious Gen. REYNOLDS may be, no forward movement can be made until Spring. G. W. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 7, 1865.

$22,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110¾	60	Erie R. Pref.	98
5,000	do	110⅞	300	Hudson R. R.	113
10,000	do	111	200	do b10	113
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	108½	100	do c	112¾
30,000	do new iss.	108¾	400	do c	112¾
48,000	do new iss.	108¾	500	Reading R.	116
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, R.	105	100	do	116¼
100,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C	102¾	200	do s30	116
50,000	do b10	102⅝	200	Mich. Cen. R.	114
20,000	do s10	102¾	200	do	114¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	105	200	do s10	113¾
21,000	U.S.6s 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	50	Chi. & Alt. R.Pr.	94¾
1,000	Ind. St. 5s	86	94	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68	700	do	72¾
2,000	do	68½	200	do	72⅝
2,000	M.S.&N.R. to Pacific R.	69⅜	400	do s60	73
8,000	N. Car. 6s	58	100	Cle. & Pitts	95
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	32¾	400	do b10	95
10,000	do b15	33½	200	do c	94¾
10,000	do b10	33	500	do b3	95
10,000	Erie 4th M.	104½	1500	Chi. & N. W.	37
10,000	Al. & T. H. In.	78	500	do s10	37¾
5,000	C.&N.W.1stM.	95	3000	do	37¼
1,957	Amer. Gold	226½	300	do s30	37½
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	46	300	do	38
200	Amer. Coal Co.	81¾	400	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	68½
100	Quick. Min.Co.	97½	400	do b60	68¾
200	do b60	98⅝	300	do	68⅝
300	do	97¾	500	do	68¾
100	Mariposa M. C.	15⅞	100	do b15	69
800	do	15¾	100	do s10	68¾
100	do	16	200	Clev. & Tol.	108
100	Ashburton Coal	17	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	102¾
200	N. Y. Cen. s10	117½	200	do s10	102¾
400	do s30	117	100	do	102¾
100	do s15	117¾	500	do	103
400	do	118	200	do b30	103½
600	Erie Railway	82½	200	do b30	103¾
500	do	82¾	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	100½
100	do b30	83	200	do	100¾
200	do s10	82¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	43
200	do s10	82¾	50	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	70
100	do b30	82½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

$10,000	U.S.10-40s C.	103¾	300	Clev. & Pitts	96¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½	200	do b3	96¾
300	Erie R.	83¾	100	Chic. & R. I. s3	103
1900	do	84	100	do	103¼
200	do b3	84	100	do s3	103½
200	do c	84	100	do c	103¾
1000	do s30	84	100	do b3	103¾
1000	do	84	500	do b15	104
200	do b3	84½	100	C. & N. W. Pr. b15	69¾
500	do	84¾	500	do	69¾
200	do c	84½	200	do	69¾
400	do s10	84¾	500	do	69¾
800	do b10	84¾	500	do c	69¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	113¾	100	do c	69¾
200	do s3	113¾	300	do s3	69¾
100	do c	113¾	200	do s10	69¾
200	Reading R.	116¾	100	Chi. & N W	38¾
200	do	116¾	100	do	38¾
300	do	117	100	do s3	38¾
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	73¼	1000	do	38¾
300	do	73¼	100	do s3	38¼
200	do s3	73¼	100	do b5	38¾
500	do	73¾	100	do	38¾
300	do s10	73¾	10,000	Ohio & M. C.	38¾
800	do	73¾	100	Cumb. Coal	46
200	do s10	73¾	100	do b3	46¼
300	do	73¾	200	Quick. M. Co. s3	98
500	do	73¾	300	do s3	98¾
500	do	73¾	200	Mar. Min. Co. c	16¾
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. b3	101¾	300	do c	16¾
100	do	101¾	400	do	16¾
300	do s3	101¾	300	do s3	16¾
100	do s3	101¾			

SATURDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The week closes with less pressure upon the Money market than for the previous two or three days. The supply to the Brokers is not yet easy, but there is less difficulty in making up their wants. It would seem that several of the Banks have been reserving their legal Tender strength to come in, at the last day, for the 10-40 Loan. In other instances the drafts made upon the Country Bank balances in this city have been unexpectedly heavy. If we add to these circumstances, the fact that the public who drew their January dividends this week are free buyers of Government Gold-bearing stocks, or else liberal subscribers to the 10-40 and 7-30 loans, we have a fair explanation of the unexpected turn against the Money market since Wednesday. The chances are that the stringency will be over by Monday or Tuesday. The demand for Governments, however, continues to absorb a large amount of outside balances, and the closing subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, because of this demand, will be larger than they promised on Thursday and Friday, though not of a character to further disturb the Money market. The subscriptions on Friday at all points are reported from Washington as $2,566,000. The amount in this city to-day, including $2,000,000 by the Bank of Commerce through the Sub-Treasury Office, will probably reach $13,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The Gold Room was again very tame to-day, and the speculative spirit for higher rates less confident than at any time during the week. The export demand for this day's steamers amount to $466,748, making for the whole week $594,353, as against $1,148,850 received from Californi Exchange on London closed dull at $109¼ @$109⅜ in Gold for 60 day bills.

The Stock Market was firmer than yesterday on the Government and Railway lists. After the First (on only Saturday) Boards, Erie Shares sold as high as 85@84¾ ℔ cent., but fell back to 84½ as against 82½ on Friday afternoon. The general quotations at 3 o'clock on the Street were as follows: Gold 226¾ ℔ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110½	111	Pittsburgh	95¼	96½
U. S. 5-20's	108¾	109¾	Northwest	37½	38
T. Certificates	97	97½	N. West Pref	69	70
N. Y. Central	117¼	118¾	Rock Island	102¾	103½
Erie	83½	84	Fort Wayne	100¾	101¾
Hudson	113¾	113¾	Cum'land Coal	45¼	46
Reading	116¼	117	Quicksilver	97½	98
Mich. Southern	72½	73½	Mariposa	15¾	15
Illinois Cen	127	127	Ohio & M. Certfs	32½	33¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	115	Bank of the Republic	105
Mechanics'	112½	Bank of N. Amer.	106
Union	120	Hanover	100
America	135	Irving	100
City	155	Metropolitan	126
North River	100¼	Peoples'	108
Commerce	112	Market	100
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Central National	103¼
Ocean	94	Fourth National	94
Mercantile	125	First National	209
American Exchange	129		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	104	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 7s, 2d m't. '83	112	Del., L. & W. 2ds	113
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	104½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	107	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M, S. R. '85	105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
Hudson R 7's, 3d m. '75	102	Clev. & Tol, S. F	106
Hud. R. 7s bonds '67	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Harlem 1st m., '68	72	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Nor. Ind. G. L. 6s '68	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78
Ill. Central 7 p c. '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56
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A quarto weekly journal, devoted exclusively to Internal Revenue and Excise Laws of the United States, and the rates, duties and decisions relating thereto, has been started in this City by Messrs. PIERE V. R. VAN WYCK & Co., No. 3 Spruce-street, (cost twelve cents each number,) which deserves extensive circulation for its timely, faithful and thoroughly intelligent devotion to a subject affecting every tax-payer.

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REVIEW OF 1864—WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED.

In the present state of the country, a review of its material condition and progress for the year, which its close naturally suggests, would be most unsatisfactory and incomplete did it not take fully into account the social and political changes that in the mean time have taken place.

Four years ago the nation was free from the burden of debt. Its disruption forced the Government to create one, reaching at the present time $2,000,-000,000, and which must still be largely increased. All this was not only a new experience with our people, but the whole burden had, in the outset, to be borne by the loyal States, in vindication of the nationality, and in the restoration of the political integrity of the country. Large as the debt is, and rapidly as it increased, it has always been, thanks to the loyalty of our people, and to a generous confidence in their strength, and in their final success, a favorite subject for investment. Into the public securities have been converted a very large portion of the accumulated capital of the country. They represent that not only of Savings Banks but those of discount. In them are invested the funds of charitable, literary and public institutions, and of persons who depend upon income from capital for support, now a very large class in the United States. Whatever adds to or diminishes the value of these securities, is consequently a matter of transcendent importance. But this is not all, the Government has assumed what no other ever undertook to supply, a circulating medium for the people consisting of its own promises to pay. The value of such promises measures that of every particle of property that is bought or sold. There was never an instance in history in which the interests of Government and people became so completely fused. Society itself is based upon the public faith. The standard of values is the degree of credit that Government enjoys. All are enriched or impoverished in ratio as that is strengthened or impaired. The loss or destruction of that credit is a calamity too frightful to contemplate, for it would be nothing less than the destruction, for a generation at least, of the capital and industries of the whole country.

However gratifying the picture, consequently, that might be drawn of the material progress of the country for the year just closing, it is the view that is to be taken of its political or social condition that is to assure or depress us. Are we restoring, or are we creating a nationality, a community of interests, sympathies and ideas coextensive with one vast domain, by eradicating the refractory elements

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Jan. 3, says Gen. DANA has received information from an expedition under Gen. GRIERSON, sent out Dec. 21, to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They struck the road five miles below Corinth, and by Dec. 27 had utterly destroyed it to a point below Okalona, burning 29 bridges, much trestle-work, and capturing 32 cars, 300 wagons and 4,000 carbines. The expedition would continue its work to Meridian. As this is the line by which HOOD's army has received its supplies, this work is of great importance.

Previous to the capture of Savannah, LEE drew large supplies of meat from Florida, the cattle being transported on the Albany and Gulf road to that city, and thence sent northward. Through this channel over eleven thousand head were sometimes forwarded per week. It is now effectually closed up.

Our dispatches from Washington announce that a rumor is current in that city to the effect that Gen. SHERMAN has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary STANTON'S visit to Savannah has doubtless some connection with the subject. This rumor is doubtless only rumor.

The President on Friday sent to the Senate the nomination of a large number of military officers, including SHERMAN, MEADE, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, for Major-Generalships in the regular army; HANCOCK and others for Brigadier-Generalships in the regular army, and about forty Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

Gen. THOMAS has been appointed Major-General in the regular army, *vice* JOHN C. FREMONT, resigned, to date from Dec. 15, the day of his great victory over HOOD. The appointment is said to have been made at the request of Gen. GRANT. Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEORGE CROOK has been made full Major-General of Volunteers.

Admiral PORTER will be summoned before the Committee on the Conduct of the War as soon as he can be spared from his fleet. His testimony is desired on some points of the Red River campaign.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House met as usual. On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House why he has not communicated the information relative to the filling up of new regiments, asked for in December last, and further directing him now to send in the same. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's proposition for the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued against such a change as improper and destructive to the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) also spoke against the constitutionality of such an amendment. Mr DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) argued in favor of the amendment. Mr. ASHLEY, of Onio, (Union,) gave notice that he should move the previous question on Monday or Tuesday next, in order to get a vote on the resolution.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was in session yesterday. Notice was given of a bill to appropriate $200,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers from this State in the service of the United States. Also to appoint a commission to revise the tax laws of the State and report at the next session. For want of a quorum, the Senate then adjourned until Monday morning. The Assembly was not in session, having adjourned from Friday to Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

In view of numerous serious assaults with the knife and revolver recently, our Police Justices have resolved to deal summarily henceforth, with any person who may be apprehended for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. Bail in $1,000 is to be required, and in default the prisoner is at once to be sent to Blackwell's Island; and to the end that there may be no delay, the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have promised to keep a vehicle constantly in readiness to take prisoners on their involuntary journey.

Coroner GOVER committed PETER THOMPSON, as principal, and MICHAEL WHITE and THOMAS KERRIGAN, as accessories in the murder of JOHN TONER, in a thieves' street-fight in Chatham-square, on Tuesday night last, the testimony before a jury having shown that THOMPSON struck TONER on the head and fractured his skull with a cart-rung.

PATRICK RILEY, of No. 128 East Houston-street, died at Bellevue Hospital, having been run over and fatally crushed by Third-avenue car No. 114, which he attempted to enter by way of the front platform while the car was in motion. Coroner COLLINS' jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer is to be opened to-morrow, by Judge BARNARD, for the January term.

Mr. JOHN HECKER, who got out an injunction against the Comptroller and others, restraining them from paying the street sweepers, has consented to have the injunction modified, so that all claims which Mr. HECKER'S counsel and the committee appointed by the Citizen's Association may consider to be just, can be discharged.

The latest Charlottetown (P. E Island) papers bring news of a crisis in Prince Edward Island, Col. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Prime Minister, has resigned his sent in the Executive Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the resignation. Col. GRAY is at some pains to give his reason for retiring from office. The substance of his statement is that he could not continue to sit in Council with Mr. EDWARD PALMER, the Attorney-General of the Province, after the conduct of that gentleman respecting the Confederation scheme.

At about 11:30 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the rear of No. 87 Centre-street, near GALLAGHER'S foundry. The flames were speedily extinguished, not, however, before considerable damage had been done by water to several tenement-houses in Centre and Leonard streets, and to Messrs. HOWE & WHITMORE'S law-office, Centre-street, corner of Leonard. Damage $2,000.

At about 10 o'clock the Fire Department were called out to quench a fire in Mr. FREDERICK COOPER'S room, on the third story of No. 46 Hudson-street, corner of Thomas. Damage trifling.

Gov. ANDREW, in his annual message, calls attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California and other remote Western communities. In Oregon, having 52,160 inhabitants, according to the census of 1860, there were 19,961 males over fifteen years old, and only 9,878 females above that age. Its population is now estimated at over 100,000—this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 257,833 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 287,000 females, or a surplus of 29,166. The excess, the Governor says, of women of all ages above fifteen years, was 38,846. The absorption of men by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has aggregated this disproportion. And it is a disastrous one; it disorders the market for labor; it reduces women and men to an unnatural competition for employment fitted for men alone, tends to increase the number both of men unable to maintain families, and of women who must maintain themselves unaided. In civilized, and refined society, it is the office and duty of man to protect women, to furnish her a sphere, a support, a home. In return, she comforts, refines and adorns domestic life, the family, and the range of social influences. This is also the plainly providential order. Where women are driven to the competitions of the market with men, or where men are left unsolaced and unrefined by the presence of women, society is alike weakened and demoralized. He recommends the adoption of some practical way by which young women may be enabled to emigrate to useful fields of employment in the Western States.

The passport order of Mr. SEWARD is occasioning considerable excitement on the frontier The Toronto papers are much vexed at the embarrassment to travel which follows, and plead for its withdrawal. At Detroit there is also considerable excitement, and the mercantile community are taking measures to modify the difficulty. A meeting was held on Wednesday, and a committee appointed to confer with the Canadian authorities for the purpose of obtaining some concert of action by which the necessity of such regulations may hereafter be avoided. The committee were in Toronto on Friday, on their way to Quebec. The Toronto *Globe* of Friday, says: "We have no doubt that our Government will remonstrate at Washington against the passport nuisance, but we do not see how anything else can be done by our people in the matter. We shall not go down on our marrow-bones to Mr. SEWARD or anybody else. The Washington authorities must take their own course. They are hurting their own people as much as us."

Capt. WADDEL, of the pirate *Shenandoah*, is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State. After he graduated, he married a daughter of JAMES IGLEHART, a wealthy merchant of Annapolis. His wife has visited him in Europe since the war begun, and now resides in Baltimore.

In regard to Bishop BROWNELL, who is lying dangerously ill at Hartford, the Hartford *Courant* of Saturday says: "Bishop BROWNELL has taken no food for several days, and no stimulant except a spoonful of brandy each day. He retains full possession of his mental faculties."

The Quebec *Mercury* of Thursday evening last says: "We regret to learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec was in such a low state last evening that the last rites of the Church were administered to him; and that he is not expected to survive many hours. Monsiegneur TURGEON has now reached the age of 79 years, and has been unable to attend to the chief duties of his important office for a period of some ten years, so that his departure will be but a long-looked for relief from suffering."

The President has removed the disability in the case of Lieut. W. A. E RYAN, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Infantry, for writing and publishing comments on the neglect of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Ladies' Home Hospital in this city, under the charge of Dr. MOTT.

Hopeless Expedients in the Councils of Rebeldom.

It is surprising to find how fertile in expedients for averting the final overthrow of the Confederacy the rebel journalists have become. The arming and emancipation of the slaves, an appeal to France and England for a joint protectorate, backed up with an offer of unlimited supplies of cotton, a return to a condition of colonial vassalage, an alliance offensive and defensive with the new Emperor of Mexico, are a few of the more noticeable theories that are now daily urged on the consideration of the rebel people. But none of them come up in point of originality to a device of the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*. This popular instructor proposes to threaten the Emperor of France with an alliance between what remains of the rebel soldiers and the army of the United States for the express purpose of driving the French invaders out of Mexico. We must quote textually, as the scheme can only be perfectly described in the words of its propounder. Says the editor of the *Enquirer*:

"NAPOLEON might be startled with another phenomena upon peace between the North and the South. *It might not be impossible that a portion of the troops now engaged in deadly conflict might unite under the same banner and march upon the invasion of Mexico.* We forbear to extend this suggestion, but it is borne out by the history of almost all nations who have fought with each other. The people continue hostile; soldiers will fraternize in common enterprise."

We take it, that reduced to a less strictly diplomatic form, this language means that Mr. SLIDELL is to intimate to the French Emperor, that unless the Confederacy is recognized by his Imperial Majesty, LEE and HOOD will cast their fortunes with GRANT and SHERMAN in a tremendous raid into the heart of Mexico. The people North and South will keep up their mutual antagonism, but as the soldiers serving on both sides will be drawn off to fight a common foe on a foreign soil, there will be a practical restoration of peace within the territory of the United States. Such things have been done elsewhere, says the editor,—which is undoubtedly true. And, although he refrains from giving any instances, he doubtless referred to the fact that the quondam rebellious Highlanders of 1745, were many of them foremost in the ranks of WOLFE'S army a decade and a half later, at the storming of Quebec.

Here, now, we take it, is a most sagacious proposition—to come of a Richmond Editor. The question is, what would become of the Benjamins, the Davises, the Slidells and the Masons, who have no position in the rebel army? SLIDELL'S occupation in Paris would at last be gone. Equally so would DAVIS' at Richmond. Perhaps the editor of the *Enquirer* expects they would be provided for in Mexico, by giving them sundry of the civil posts now held in that country by French newspaper editors, and by Austrian or Belgian adventurers. Be this as it may, it is clear that neither JEFF. DAVIS nor any of his great civil subordinates are to be allowed to stand in the way of a scheme which will either compel the recognition of the Confederacy by France, or result in the discomfiture of all the plans of the French in Mexico, and in the practical restoration of peace to the United States; besides perhaps bringing an addition to its territory of one of the richest political divisions of the world.

It will be interesting to learn how so far-reaching a project as this will be relished at the Tuileries; whether Mr. SLIDELL will have the courage to put it before the Emperor, how it will operate on the Imperial mind, and react generally throughout Europe.

The Rebel Negro Auxiliaries.

The recent letter of our Tennessee correspondent, an eye-witness of the battle before Nashville, is another evidence, if any were needed, of the fighting qualities of the negro troops. The colored brigades are described by this trustworthy observer, as charging at the double-quick up a hill, down whose sides was pouring a storm of grape and canister, capturing the fort and a fine field battery within it with a considerable number of prisoners, and thus materially aiding the victory in one part of the line. That the battery was not taken by any cowardice of the defenders, is shown by the fact, that every horse was killed and caisson exploded, and thirty-two out of the seventy rebel gunners were killed or wounded.

This is only one fact out of many, constantly coming to light, proving that the negroes make soldiers. We believe no regular army officer doubts it, as indeed no person at all acquainted with history ever should have doubted it. The most unbiased opinion seems to be that they are best for a sudden *dash*, but are not good in a great disaster—not having the moral stamina to see long the horrible affects on the human body which shell or round shot produce—as witness their confusion and panic in the trenches after the explosion of the great mine at Petersburgh. This is what we should expect from a subject race. Something of it is also due to want of experience and discipline; for, it should be borne in mind, the great body of colored troops have had no more experience of war than our volunteers had in the first years of the struggle.

Our most intelligent officers find them also endowed with less physical ability than the white troops. This might be expected, for—contrary to the old theory—it is now generally acknowledged that the more civilized races have greater physical power than the uncivilized. They are strong enough and brave enough, however, for the duties we demand of them.

As the war goes on, their number on our side will continually increase, and they will become an important element of our strength.

But the great question of questions for us and for the Confederates, is, "will they fight for their rebel masters?" We have had no doubt, since JEFF. DAVIS' message on the subject, that he meant to use them as soldiers. He said distinctly that he must arm them, and that it is the last card of the Confederacy. Negroes, slavery, freedom, laws, and the lives of a whole generation, are nothing with him, compared with success. He strikes for victory, and whatever promises that, he will use, in his desperation, if it made the whole South a negro empire.

But will they fight? Every day is hastening the answer to this all-important question. The forty thousand negroes voted by the Confederate Congress, are no doubt now under process of drill in Virginia or North Carolina. They will soon appear mingled in white brigades, at Wilmington, Petersburgh, Lynchburgh, or wherever the rebel troops are massed. When one thinks what a battle is—how little any one ever sees of the enemy; how terrible the swords and revolvers of the officers near at hand are; how like a machine the soldier fires his musket at he knows not what; how the instinct of fighting and defence may make a crowd of unwilling conscripts defend a post under attack; how like a law of nature the force of military discipline works on individuals who have no love for the cause, we may well be apprehensive for the first effect of this new army of blacks, added to the worn-out rebel ranks, and placed under the experienced officers of LEE'S army. No serious opposition need ever be expected from the rebel soldiery to these auxiliaries. Gen. LEE, of course, desires them. The slaveholders will be the resisting class, and will, no doubt, form a powerful organization against DAVIS and the Confederate Government. But, in our judgment, DAVIS, LEE and the army can despise and trample on the aristocracy as much as they have done on the democracy. The Southern Confederacy is simply now a military despotism.

If these forty thousand negroes shall do good service, and the *Confederacy have time to drill and organize them*, fifty thousand more will be incorporated into the rebel armies, and the war be greatly lengthened.

But we still hold to our early opinion, that the black rebel army will be but a broken reed, if not a spear in the side, for the rebel cause.

Events can not at once change the feelings and the relations of a race. No present promise or necessity of the slaveholders will outweigh the centuries of wrong and insult they have heaped on this unhappy race. The memories of lash and chain and blow, of years of unrequited toil, of children sold from mothers, and brothers from sisters, of wives dishonored in the presence of husbands—of all that nameless and horrible history of agony and suffering, and oppression, which has been going on these many years in Southern slave-pens, cannot be swept away by sudden proclamations or the messages of the President and Congress of the Confederate States.

Nor, on the other hand, can all the hopes and affections of the race—its ideals of liberty and almost its religion—as centering in the Union and the blessed "Father ABRAHAM," all the stories of freedom and kind treatment for the runaways which have passed like telegrams through the rapid and mysterious links of communication of the Southern Slave Society, all that their relations have gained and all we have done and promised, be at once wiped away by a sudden promise, forced after four years of war from the evident fears of the rebel Government.

No, we believe the power of race and the stream of providential events too strong for the Confederacy to save itself, even by emancipation.

The last expedient of the rebels—arming their slaves—has come too late, and will only hasten their fall.

The Tenant-Right Question in Ireland—Its New Phases.

The tenant-right question in Ireland has entered on another stage. The existing state of the law has been treated by Judge LONG, of the Encumbered Estates' Court—one of the most accomplished jurists in the kingdom—in a very able address delivered before the Dublin Statistical Society, and he has made certain recommendations which, coming from such a quarter, will possibly produce some effect on the House of Commons, though the experience of the past course of that body on this question, does not warrant much hope. To agitation by the tenantry simply, the only body which has any interest in agitating at all, it is clear that no assemblage composed in the main of landlords or connections of landlords, will ever pay the slightest attention.

Judge LONG'S suggestions are, that the landlord be deprived of the right of summary distress for nonpayment of rent, and be left to recover his dues by legal process, like any other creditor. The right to distrain without the authority of a court of law is one which could only have been conferred by a class legislating for its own benefit, and that it should seem so natural as it does in the eyes of this generation, shows how strong is the influence still retained by feudal ideas. Judge LONG'S strongest objection to it, as exercised in Ireland, is that it renders the landlord careless, and even reckless, as to the character of the person to whom he lets his land.

Knowing that he can at any moment swoop down on him and take whatever he has for arrears of rent, in precedence of all other creditors, he is utterly indifferent as to his credit, his antecedents, or his possession or non-possession of capital. Take away this power, and he would exercise as much care and discretion in letting his land as a merchant in selling his goods on credit, and the self-respect of the tenant would be fostered by delivery from subjection to arbitrary power in a very odious form.

In England the landlord makes all the necessary improvements, keeps buildings and drains and fences in good order, just as the owner of a house in a city. In Ireland a landlord does nothing. He lets his land, and the tenant may make improvements if he likes; but if he does, it is at his peril. He may be ousted, and receive no compensation for them; or his rent may be raised on account of them, at the expiration of his lease, if he have one. Incredible as it may seem, this last form of outrage has always been and is still common in Ireland. Thousands of cases occur every year in which unfortunate men reclaim bog, or waste land, by months or years of arduous toil, only to find themselves compelled to pay rent for it, assessed on the value which they themselves have given it.

This, Judge LONG proposes to remedy by giving the tenant the power, whenever he wishes to make an improvement, to compel the landlord to agree to it, in case he refuses to do so, by summoning him before the Quarter Sessions, and establishing to the satisfaction of the court the reasonableness of his proposal. The improvement once made, the landlord must pay for it, at a fair valuation, on the expiration of the tenancy, and, in case he refuses to do so, the tenant or his representative is to be entitled to a further lease of thirty-one years, at the same rent.

Simple and reasonable as these changes seem, their adoption by the Legislature would affect a social revolution in Ireland of the most valuable and fruitful kind. Not that the results would be immediately visible. It would take long years, perhaps two or three generations, of such protection as this for the fruits of industry to efface the horrid coloring which centuries of oppression have worked into the very texture of Irish society, and which has left scars that seem almost indelible, at least in Ireland, on the character of the Irish peasantry. But the desired consequences would show themselves eventually, and the confessions which the English Liberals are constantly making of the wrong-doing toward Ireland of which England has been guilty, will be considered by the civilized world as the veriest cant and hypocrisy, if they do not at once unite in an effort to have Judge LONG'S suggestions, or some modification of them, embodied in legislation.

OUR MINISTER IN ENGLAND.—A factious journal of this city is indignant because Mr. Minister ADAMS chose to return a civil answer to the address of a number of Englishmen of high social and intellectual standing, who have been from the beginning ardent sympathizers with the Government of the United States in its efforts to restore the National supremacy. The argument is that if a number of Englishmen had the right to be listened to by the American Minister, when they tendered him their friendly congratulations on the success of the national cause, they had the same right to approach him with a remonstrance against the policy adopted by President LINCOLN in putting down the rebellion. And in illustration of its reasoning, the factious organ proceeds to contrast the conduct of Mr. SEWARD, in rejecting the English peace address, with that of Mr. ADAMS, who gives a welcome reception to an address equally impertinent. It is hardly necessary, we presume, to defend Mr. SEWARD from the questionable compliments which it is thus intended to thrust upon him. It is only necessary to recall the fact, so far as the Secretary of State is concerned, that he has been repeatedly the President's organ since the rebellion broke out, to convey to liberal associations, both in England and the Continent of Europe, the thanks of the Executive for friendly addresses. The Swiss address, for example, could not have been forgotten, when Mr. ADAMS was assailed for deviating from the policy marked out by his superiors. The peace address of the English rebel sympathizers was rejected by the President, because it was an insulting appeal to the United States Government to prostrate itself before the starving conspirators of Richmond. The congratulations of a body of liberal and intelligent Englishmen on the progress of the National arms, and the complete vindication of the National policy, are accepted in the President's name by our Minister at St. James, because these congratulations establish the community of feeling which everywhere prevails among the friends of human freedom and the progress of mankind. Such addresses, however friendly, are not necessary to sustain the Government of the United States in the course it has marked out for itself. But they may fairly be accepted as a counterpoise to British opinion which has been so sedulously manufactured in the interest of the rebels for the past four years. Doubtless, the rebel organs here would prefer more peace addresses to an address like that presented to Mr. ADAMS. Their indignation is natural.

A Case for the Consideration of Blockade-Runners.

A trial has recently come off in the English Court of Exchequer, the decision of which will have a peculiar interest for the whole fraternity of blockade-runners.

The case was brought before that court by an appeal from an inferior court, and its most prominent facts are these: The parties to the suit are Messrs. ELLISEN, ship-owners, of London, and Messrs. JORSS & NORTH, of Leeds, general merchants. In 1862 Messrs. JORSS & NORTH, the defendants, agreed to send 200 or 250 tons of goods to Charleston in one of the plaintiffs' vessels, and to pay them £15 per ton freight. Subsequently, however, the former refused to carry out their agreement under pretence that the vessel was not of the tonnage alleged, but really because they found that they had made a hard bargain, and would do better elsewhere. For this breach of contract, the plaintiffs commenced an action in one of the Liverpool courts, and obtained a verdict for some £2,000; to effect the reversal of which verdict, the defendants presently made the appeal that led to the recent trial. But in the second instance the proceedings were not so favorable to the shipowners as in the first. Mr. Baron MARTIN, who presided in the Exchequer Court, admitted indeed, that there had been a breach of contract, on the part of Messrs. JORSS & NORTH, yet he gave it as his opinion that the original plaintiffs were only entitled to *nominal* damages, because the contract was an "*illegal one, directly opposed to the Queen's proclamation, and having a direct tendency to involve the country in war.*" The Baron's declaration does not, however, finally settle the matter. In so important a case his Honor would not venture to rely altogether on his own opinion, and suspended judgment till he should obtain the opinion of the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, touching the legality or illegality of the contract. The decision of those veteran jurists has not been rendered yet, and perhaps it would be hazardous to assume that a majority of those luminaries will be all as sensible and upright as Baron MARTIN, but if this should turn out so and that their decision should coincide with his, then the verdict in favor of the Messrs. ELLISEN will be set aside, and the business of blockade-runners in general will receive "a heavy blow and great discouragement." The Messrs. ELLISEN, in that case, will be more than ordinary sufferers. The vessel in which the 250 tons of goods were to be conveyed to rebeldom, has been captured, and should the amount of damages for which they obtained a verdict in the Liverpool court be reduced to a nominal sum, both ship and freight will be totally lost to them.

It is in its general bearing, however, that such a decision will be most important. The effect it will have on the interests of the owners of contraband commodities and blockade-runners will be of the most blighting nature. The seeds of mutual distrust will be sown by its promulgation in the hearts of each. Henceforward their contracts will be mere debts of honor which a man may abide by or not as he pleases, and, therefore, the ship owner, in order to make the thing sure, will insist in getting his freight from the merchant in advance. When the original plaintiffs in the present suit desire again to ship a cargo of goods south, they will have no loophole left through which they can escape from their bargain, but will have to pay down their £15 per ton on the spot. Verily, if Baron MARTIN'S opinion becomes a rule of the courts, the occupation of blockade-runners will be about gone.

Affairs in New-Zealand.

The situation of affairs in New-Zealand is altogether unsatisfactory. The anticipations of the colonial press touching the close of the rebellion have not been realized. The few native chiefs who submitted and made a surrender of their lands to Sir GEORGE GREY, did not represent the feelings and wishes of the mass of the natives. The body of the Waikatoes are still in arms; they have retired indeed from the frontier portion of their territory, and the war is for the moment suspended, but they have evidently retired with the determination of renewing the conflict next season, and attempting to recover possession of the abandoned districts. Nor would this enterprise prove difficult of execution were the Imperial Government, as is threatened, to withdraw most of its troops from New-Zealand, and leave the colonists to deal with the enemy single-handed, for, in that case, the Maories would meet but feeble opposition from the scattered settlers of the border, and would speedily become again masters of the confiscated territory.

It certainly seems highly improbable that the British Government will follow any such course as that above indicated, yet the feud between Sir GEORGE GREY, its representative, and the Provincial Government and Legislature, has acquired so much bitterness, that if the latter persist in their obstinacy, some sharp mode of bringing them to reason will ere long be adopted. The journals which support the views of Ministers and the Legislature, assail poor Sir GEORGE with unmeasured severity. Whatever mischance or disaster happens is charged to his account. He it was who excited the British Parliament and people against the colony. He it was who caused the inaction that preceded the outrage at Yataraimaka, and the rashness that followed it. By his timidity the Waikatoes were encouraged to revolt—by his vacillation the plans of Gen. CAMERON have been half neutralized. His "sickly sentimentality" renders of no effect the stern practical work that needs to be done, and to his base connivance the Maories, who were prisoners, owe their escape. If all these high crimes and misdemeanors could be fairly substantiated against the luckless Governor of New-Zealand, they would form an excellent ground for his arrest and impeachment. The most heinous of his offences, however, in the estimation of the colonial press and colonial authorities, is doubtless that "sickly sentimentality" which leads him to sympathize with the aborigines, and to refuse countenance to the wholesale confiscation scheme. But, unfortunately for the "powers that be" in New-Zealand, the "sickly sentimentality" is shared, in this instance, by the British Home Government, and while that is so, the Queen's viceroy at the antipodes will hardly abandon his own humane policy in order to carry out the "root and branch" one of his opponents. Nevertheless, there is a better way of bringing those stiff-necked Provincials to terms than that of withdrawing the British troops from the island, and leaving the agricultural settlers at the mercy of the foe. The resources of the colony are beginning to fail, and the general impression is that the present rate of expenditure cannot be much longer sustained. Now, if this apprehension is well founded, the colonists will shortly be under the necessity of concluding a disgraceful peace with the Maories, or of applying to the mother country for pecuniary aid to continue the contest. When that day comes Sir GEORGE GREY and the Imperial Government will have their colonial adversaries on the hip, and by withholding the coveted aid till the Provincial authorities have succumbed, they will find themselves masters of the situation, and in a position to offer whatever terms they please to the natives.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SENATE.—The re-election of Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, and the election of Gov. YATES, of Illinois, and the virtual election of Mr. Secretary FESSENDEN in Maine, are solid, practical and cumulative proofs, not only that the loyal States, East and West, desire to sustain President LINCOLN'S Administration, but that they are anxious to see men of eminent discretion, experience and moderation, filling the seats of the highest legislative body during the great crisis of reconstruction. The time is upon us when partisanship must give way before a broad and liberal statesmanship, if the legislation which the termination of hostilities will render necessary, is not to create new sectional evils as bitter in their fruits, as those that have produced the present rebellion. To the Senate, especially, the country will look for calmness and deliberation, for temperateness of decision, and for a complete disavowal of narrow and sectional purposes. These elections to the Senate mean this if they mean anything. And we record them with satisfaction.

PERSONAL.—Brig.-Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM is at present in town on a furlough of twenty days, having just returned from the Wilmington expedition, where the army gunboats, commonly known as the "Naval Brigade," did efficient service under his command in landing and embarking troops before Fort Fisher. Gen. GRAHAM is a well-known New-Yorker, who relinquished a lucrative profession early in the war, to take command of a regiment in the "Excelsior Brigade." He served with distinction in McCLELLAN'S Peninsula campaign, and was severely wounded at Gettysburgh in 1863, where he was captured and suffered a long confinement in Libby Prison. He was released in time to take part in the active movements of the year just closed, although still suffering from his wounds. Having been assigned by Gen. BUTLER to the command of the flotilla of army gunboats, on account of his experience in the naval service of which in his early manhood he was an officer, he led the advance up the James River, moving ahead of Admiral LEE'S squadron, capturing the rebel signalman, and covering the landing of Gen. BUTLER'S forces at Bermuda Hundred.

In all the subsequent operations of the campaign, both on the James and Appomattox, Gen. GRAHAM'S brigade has taken a gallant and conspicuous part, and in the attack on Fort Clifton, near Petersburgh, one of his gunboats, the *Brewster*, was sunk while engaging with the other vessels of the flotilla the rebel work at short range. Through the vigilance of the flotilla, also, is mainly due the fact that the James River was kept open to our supply vessels by breaking up gangs of "torpedo-planters" from Richmond, and frustrating their infernal schemes.

Gen. BUTLER has recommended Gen. GRAHAM to the Secretary of War for promotion to a full Major-Generalship; and both in the army and out of it, as well as in the navy, an opinion prevails that the honor has been fairly earned and is eminently merited.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Restrictions Upon Trade Removed — Gov. Bramlette's Message—Gradual Emancipation Recommended.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 7.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has removed his restrictions upon trade in Kentucky.

Resolutions were introduced into both houses of the Kentucky Legislature yesterday, declaring for the immediate abolition of slavery.

Gov. BRAMLETTE in his message recommends the gradual emancipation and ultimate removal of the slaves; rejoices over and thanks Gens. SHERMAN and THOMAS for their victories; denounces the unwarranted arrest of Col. WOOLFORD and Lieut.-Gov. JACOB; says that his object in attempting to regulate the enlistment of slaves was not to save the institution, but the people of Kentucky from an unnecessary burden in its accomplishment, and declares that Kentucky has furnished nearly seventy-six thousand soldiers to the United States Army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

It is rumored that Gen. SHERMAN has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary STANTON'S visit to Savannah has doubtless some connection with this subject. It is also believed that Secretary STANTON'S visit to SHERMAN will result in the inauguration of a new policy in SHERMAN'S command in reference to treatment of negroes who may come into his lines hereafter. Such negroes will be armed and allowed to do effective service in the Union ranks.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate upward of a thousand military nominations of various grades for confirmation. They were referred, in executive session, to the Military Committee, where they will undergo a thorough overhauling.

Just before the adjournment of the session of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, Secretary FESSENDEN sent them a letter, in which he recommends a reorganization of the Internal Revenue Department. He is of opinion that this important bureau of the Government, having assumed a permanent basis, should have a more complete organization, and advises an increase of salaries of officers of this department.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN was examined to-day by the Committee on the Conduct of the War in regard to the Red River Expedition. He gave a full statement of his connection with it.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The House Military Committee had under consideration to-day a bill reorganizing the Commissary Department, the provisions of which are similar to those of the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The vote on the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, it is said by those who have canvassed the House, will be very close. Several Democrats are understood to be in favor of this important measure. In the event of its failure the President is determined to call an extra session of Congress immediately after adjournment.

RECEPTIONS.

The receptions by the Cabinet Ministers will be heldon Wednesday evenings, and of Speaker COLFAX on Friday evenings. Cards are out for Senator HARLAN'S receptions of next week and the week following.

THE PARROTT GUNS, ETC.

The Naval Board have been engaged to-day in examining a record of all the Parrott guns in service, inquiring the number of rounds which have been fired from each one, the time of service, &c. The board has no particular information about guns which burst in PORTER'S fleet, and are therefore not likely to arrive at any important conclusion. It is not their intention to examine any new theories connected with the construction of ordnance, or to listen to the opinions of experts or private manufacturers of ordnance, relating to the cause of the failure of this class of guns.

PRICE DEAD.

The rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE is announced in Richmond papers as having died of paralysis.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill to extend the boundaries of the port of Philadelphia, so as to include Richmond on the north and Greenwich on the south.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DISTRICT INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, amending the law establishing an Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia, for Navy and Army Officers, so as to admit insane civilians in the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments of the army on the order of the Secretary of War.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a preamble setting forth that the House in December last adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish copies of the order issued in December, 1863, that recruits to fill up old organizations should be mustered out of the service with such regiments, and also directing him to furnish a copy of the letter addressed to Gov. ANDREW, and asking the Secretary of War to say whether the principle therein contained has been applied to all soldiers mustered in to fill up old regiments, and whereas the resolution has not been complied with ; that

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House why the information has not been furnished, and that he be directed to furnish the same.

The resolution was adopted.

RELATING TO EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing express and other transportation companies to sell unclaimed freight.

This was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE MOTHERS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill providing that the mothers of illegitimate children who die in the military service, or fall in battle, shall be entitled to receive arrearages of pay and bounty the same as other mothers.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EXCLUDING INTERESTED TESTIMONY.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to exclude the testimony of parties in interest, in suits where administrators, executors and guardians are parties.

RELATING TO CONSCRIPTS.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report, at an early day, on the expediency of a law to confiscate so much of the property of conscripts who have failed to report for duty as will secure soldiers in their stead.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate resolution proposing the amendment of the Constitution, so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) spoke of the impolicy and unconstitutionality of amending the Constitution in the manner designed. Changes, he contended, could be made only on the basis of compromise. The subjugation of the South and sway over it could be accomplished by no other means than by a standing army, and in his opinion we could not afford the blood and treasure which would be required for that purpose.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) said that there was not power in the Government, by any act of legislation, to interfere with the domain of any State to control slavery or any other institution, the control of which was not delegated to the General Government. The institution of slavery, he repeated, belonged to the State, and no combination of men can by legislative enactment abolish it therein.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) said that the argument of Mr. ROGERS was that civilliberty consisted in the right of one people to enslave another. So far from this being true, nature made all men free and entitled them to all civil rights before the law, and on this principle the Government must stand, and sooner or later it will be the recognized principle throughout the world. Slavery should find no apologist and defender among those who represent the free States, and slavery should die because it is incompatible with freedom, and has undertaken to destroy our Government and subvert our institutions. He would ask the South to come back with free institutions, because freedom only could make the Union perpetual.

Mr. HIGBEE, of California, (Union,) in his speech said that the people, by a majority of 400,000 votes, at the late Presidential election, had indorsed the emancipation policy. The Senate at the last session passed the joint resolution now under discussion by more than a three-fourths majority, and although a vote of two-thirds was not obtained for it in the House, there was a majority of thirty more than those who voted against it. He alluded to these and other facts to show that the duty of Congress was clear and well understood by the nation.

Mr. ASHLY, of Ohio, (Union,) gave notice that he would on Monday or Tuesday ask a vote on the pending question. Adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 7.

BILLS NOTICED.

To appropriate $200,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers from this State in the service of the United States.

Also to appoint a commission to revise the tax laws of the State, and report at the next session.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill authorizing the manufacture of iron and articles therefrom at Clinton Prison by the State.

For want of a quorum the Senate then adjourned until Monday morning.

The Question of Lady Doctors.

VIEWS OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

The public discussion in the columns of the TIMES, in regard to the alleged maltreatment of the lady students attending Bellevue Hospital, and the merit of the movement toward thorough female medical education now so successfully inaugurated in this city, is indeed one fraught with interest to a large number of your readers.

Your correspondent of the 1st inst., oddly enough, makes this surprising confession—"My opinions may be old-fashioned, as well as quaint, concerning the rights of women. Years have obtused my mind and darkened my perceptions, yet, &c.,—seems to have here caught a faint conception of the very amusing spectacle presented in her contributions on this subject,

Happily life, we believe, to most young women of our day does not mean a mere romance of love—a holiday butterfly week—a wasteful blank. "The bright hopes of love's imaginations" are only kindled with a ten-fold more radiant beauty by the inspiration of a life of the highest usefulness—an ardent desire to do good. Every woman may not become a FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE or a Miss DIX ; but who can doubt that if the philanthropic labors of these noble women had been guided by proper medical acquirements, they wouldnot have shone all the more lustrous and been of greater efficiency to those to whom they ministered.

As to the necessity, she impugns, of ladies studying and practising medicine, I, as a regular physician, with most of my colleagues in the profession, freely admit its urgency as of *present* vital moment to mankind. The more refined mankind becomes, the more pressing the need.

Volumes might be filled with the testimony of eminent writers, whose eyes have been opened to the glaring evils and the fearful havoc of the present system.

Prof. MEIGS, confessedly one of the very best authorities says, in his treatise on the "Diseases of Females :"

"The relations between the sexes are of so delicate a character that the duties of the medical practitioner are necessarily more difficult when he comes to take charge of any one of the great host of female complaints than when he is called to treat any of the more general disorders. So great indeed is the embarrassment, that I am persuaded that much of the ill success of treatment may be traced thereto. * * All these evils of medical practice spring, not in the main, from any want of competency, in medicines or in medical men, but from the delicacy of the relations existing between the sexes, and in a good degree from a want of information among the population in general as to the importance and meaning, and tendency of disorders manifested by a certain train of symptoms.

It is, perhaps, best, upon the whole, that this great degree of modesty should exist, even to the extent of putting a bar to researches, without which no very clear and understandable notions can be obtained of the sexual disorders. I confess I am prqud," he continues, "to say, that in this country, generally, certainly in many parts of it, there are women who prefer to suffer the extremity of danger and pain rather than waive those scruples of delicacy which prevent their maladies from being fully explored, say it is an evidence of the dominion of a fine morality in society. Can anything be done to obviate the perpetuity of this evil—one that has existed for ages? Is there any resource by which the amount of suffering endured by women may be greatly lessened?"

The remedy is perfectly natural and self-evident. Let us have properly qualified lady physicians. This demand the "Medical College for Women" is doing its utmost to meet.

Says the *National Quarterly Review*, of England, in arguing the necessity of a thorough medical education for women : "We believe women to be the most efficient and proper practitioners with their own sex." The late THOMAS H. BENTON remarked, "I think a matron physician should be attached to every seminary for the education of girls. Their own knowledge and experience would tell them when to make inquiries ; and their motherly character would enable them to draw out revelations, before it should be too late, on which future health, or life itself, might depend."

"Mother of the Old School" asks what family would like to employ a lady as physician. Fortunately this question will regulate itself. The public governs the profession, not the profession it. Who in our day is obliged by law to employ any particular person as his physician ! If, however, the medical colleges and hospitals are closed to women seeking instruction, the people will be absolutely compelled by the iron handed law of necessity to employ those whom they otherwise would not. It is true that because of the great demand in this direction, and the fact that our medical schools have been closed to women, some have ventured to practice with only a limited store of knowledge, thus bringing the cause into distrust. These have done some good as well as, doubtless, harm. Having by legislative charter and provision, established a high scientific school, there will be no excuse for the continuance of such ignorance. The interests of the people will be at once protected and advanced by it. If women are to practice medicine, and who can prevent it, it is not only right but safe that they should be thoroughly qualified.

It is not right either to fasten on woman tasks and employments for which she has no taste, or is unwilling to accept. If the extended practice of medicine prove too wearing, let her make it less so. If she do but little here, she will accomplish much.

Nor does this question involve that of women's rights, so called, nor the wearing of Bloomer costume, as is assumed. There is no good reason why lady physicians should not grace and refine any society in which they may move, by their superior endowment and the force of their noble nature. Indeed, many of these among us do already possess not only a highly honorable and remunerative practice, but are esteemed for their ever active philanthropy and generous self-sacrifice. OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

VIEWS OF A LADY PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

After the complete refutation of the main arguments and assertions recently advanced in the TIMES by "Mother of the Old School," it was hoped that in her second public appearance she would have manifested a greater regard for consistency by avoiding statements equally unjustifiable and erroneous. She, however, still sadly misconceives, and therefore misrepresents the high position and character, not only of our students but of all our sex, by unlimited detraction of the noblest qualities, the most sacred and beautiful endowments everywhere conceded to be the peculiar attribute of refined womanhood.

According to her view, we ought to be debarred collegiate medical instruction and the art of healing, though thousands of our suffering sisters, stretching out their hands piteously imploring our aid, perish alas beneath our own gaze.

This touching appeal of woman for help, woman alone may hear and feel, and alone can remedy. It will be heard and felt so long as purity and modesty are the crowning excellencies of woman's character.

This she confidently affirms rises from a "mock-modesty, a false delicacy, that shuns the care and aid of a male practitioner."

Arraigned thus summarily before a self-constituted tribunal who reverses the decisions of all time, and accused of a morbid sensibility—a whimsical notion—we are expected to meekly submit to the enforcement of the harsh sentence pronounced by one of our own number, bear indignities, suffer martyrdom, loss of life itself, and the loss of those more dear than life ; or,

" Pale about the fountain
Of their ancient freedom wait,
Till the angel move the waters
And avenge their stricken state."

Does your correspondent desire to express her very high estimate of the character of her own sex, by proclaiming her belief in the "gossiping propensities and prurient curiosity of women?" Does she think that our sex would, were *we* consulted, confide our fair fame to such keeping, or that we would judge that from *her* lips fall "the expression of warmest sympathy" for us?

Does she fancy, when she appeals to the unfair instincts of masculine jealousy, by the uncharitable remark that "woman was to be man's help-meet, not his master," that she proves that the woman who, in obedience to the call of Christian duty, the highest impulse of the heart, asks the prerogative of an equal education, and is earnestly devoting herself to the salvation of her sex, is, by so doing, any the less "man's help-meet," or aspires to be his master?

Is not this continual assertion of man's superiority and woman's inferiority, quite as tiresome as it is useless to a cultivated community? Can the stream rise higher than its source?—manhood become elevated while woman is ignorant and degraded? Are not the interests of both inseparably linked together by the eternal laws of God?

When "Mother of the Old School" irreverently asks : "How dare feeble women to assume the awful responsibility of dealing with the lives of men?" she betrays ignorance of the plainest fact, that women have, willingly or unwillingly, the care of the human family, from the first dawn of existence to the last. Aye, more ; she is the mother of the race. If she herself be sickly and imbecile, her offspring suffer the penalty. Why should she fold her hands and render herself or "her lot to bear, to nurse, to rear, to love, and then to lose," when by a little self-instruction and effort she can save those dear objects of her solicitude and care?

What means it, that, according to our statistics of mortality, almost one-fourth of the human race die before attaining the age of one year? That before the age of five years, more than one-third of all who have been born have died, and one-half are supposed to have perished before attaining adult life?

Of those who survive to adult life, the sick and imbecile are a countless host ; it is rare to find any person entirely free from all organic or functional disease. The most competent authorities agree that this fearful mortality is due to the physiological ignorance of wives and mothers.

This state of things, we claim, can and will be remedied by the success of our movement more than by any and all other means.

The noblest men and women in our midst bid us "God speed." The public, the pulpit, and the press are on our side. Our own hearts assure us that God's own hand is opening all the way before us.

LADY PHYSICIAN.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, No. 724 Broadway, Jan. 7, 1865.

The Pay of Government Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

The application of the Government clerks for a temporary increase of salaries, meets with quite general appproval. The numerous friends of the TIMES here are gratified to see that it favors so just and necessary a measure. There are those, however, who are not in favor of the increase, as there always will be opposers to any public measure, no matter how just it may be. I have not seen or heard of but one objection to the increase. All admit that the cost of living has more than doubled since the twar began. I could demonstrate, if it were necessary, that the aggregate expenses of supporting a family in Washington have increased more than one hundred and fifty per cent. since 1860, but this fact is too patent to require proof. The objection which is made to the increase of salaries is that enough persons stand ready to take the places of the present incumbents for the salaries now paid.

Now it is submitted that this objection does not meet the case at all. The clerks ask for a temporary increase of pay, because, owing to the greatly increased price of all the necessaries of living, *their salaries are insufficient to support their families.* Is it any answer to the stubborn truth that other persons are ready to place themselves in the same necessitous condition? If the present employes cannot live on the salaries, how are new comers going to be able to do so? The necessity for an increase of pay would be as pressing were every position in the departments to-day filled by new men as it now is ; the fact that clerks cannot live in Washington on their salaries, while the present high prices continue to prevail, will still remain.

Will it be asked, why then are there so many applicants for clerkships? The reply is that to persons at a distance the salaries appear large ; they have no adequate knowledge of the cost of supporting a family in Washington, and think they can save some money here. If they knew the salaries were inadequate to their reputable support, their applications for clerkships would be withdrawn ; and yet this is absolutely true. No other view can be taken, for surely no man who is *fit* to fill a clerkship would desire a position that does not afford him a living, and possibly a small profit, directly or indirectly.

But why should Congress hesitate to grant the increase? It has, in two instances, temporarily increased these salaries. On the 3d of March, 1837, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5,p. 157,)and again on the 31st of August, 1852, (vol. 10, p. 97,) Congress added ten and twenty per cent. to the salaries. There was no such necessity for an increase either in 1837 or 1852 as exists now. There has never before been so great a need for this relief since the departments were organized.

The pay for labor in every other department of industry has been increased to meet in some measure the greatly increased cost of living. Is the Government under the necessity of being less just toward its employes than private individuals or corporations? Suppose clerks could be found who are willing to come here and live in garrets and cellars, and subsist on corn bread and water, would it redound to the credit or advantage of the Government to have its affairs administered by men compelled to live in that way? I believe it is an admitted principle of public policy that Government looses nothing by paying its public servants enough to enable them to live, not in extravagant idleness, but in decent respectability.

Government clerks have had to pay a tax of from $48 to $128 on their salaries for the year 1863, and it is probable the taxes will have to be increased this year. They do not object to this, but will cheerfully bear their proportion of the burden of taxation to any extent which may be necessary to sustain the Government in its struggle with an infamous rebellion ; but when they do not receive enough to support their families, the embarrassment in having to pay a heavy tax upon their salaries, which is, in fact, no income, is quite manifest. It is confidently believed that Congress will deal justly with this matter, and grant a temporary increase of salaries.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1864. J. H. H.

An Impracticable Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

It is not probable that any State in rebellion would at present accept any terms of peace, if offered, which contemplate an abandonment of the Confederacy and a return to the Union. But it has occurred to me that an arrangement might be effected with one or more of the rebel States, less odious to them than to return to the Union now, but which would ultimately lead to that result. Let the President, for instance, offer to the State of Georgia a proposition, of which the following is an outline : That Georgia shall recall her troops from the Confederate armies, and for one year from the first of February next, neither aid the Confederacy, nor oppose the United States. In return, the United States shall withdraw our troops from her soil, and during the year neither interfere with her territory, citizens, nor property, and, the blockade excepted, carry on no act of war against the State. This arrangement to be made without prejudice to the existing status of slaves under the President's Proclamation, and without prejudice to the course to be pursued either by the State or United States at the end of the year.

Is not such an arrangement possible and practicable? It would be of immense advantage to us, and no less to the State entering into the arrangement. A year of peace, with its consequent prosperity, would disincline the people of the State to further war, and lead them to find in a return to the Union a continuance of peace. Meanwhile the war could be pushed with greater vigor against the rest of the rebellious States, and of course with less resistance from them. What is suggested with reference to Georgia could be proposed to such other States or parts of States as the President might deem practicable. If the people of any State feel compelled to return to the Union, they will find it less humiliating to come back by easy steps at intervals than by a single step at once. L.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 27, 1864.

Our Soldiers in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

A short time since the attention of the benevolent public was called to the uncomfortable condition of our returning soldiers as they pass through this city on the Sabbath. I hoped some measures would be taken to afford them shelter and warmth during the long hours waiting for the cars. But each week as I pass to church I see them standing, sinking and in comp[illegible], without protection from cold, rain and snow, striking their hands and feet together for some little comfort, in their most uncomfortable condition. Such neglect does not exist in Philadelphia or Boston. Is there not in this rich city money enough to pay for a room and fuel in the neighborhood of the Twenty-seventh-street Depot where these noble suffering men, some on crutches, others sick, can be cheered with a fire while waiting for transport to their homes? Is there not some kind-hearted man who will move in this matter before another cold Sunday comes? I can promise that one woman, if no more will aid in the work, where her services may be needed, if an intimation is given through the papers of the inauguration of a soldier's resting place. CHARITY.

JAN. 1, 1865.

Death of Samuel Walden Cooke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Of the sudden deaths which, within the last three weeks, have startled and shocked our community, few have been more keenly felt by a very wide circle of friends than that of SAMUEL WALDEN COOKE, a member of the senior class of Columbia College, and a son of the Rev. Dr. COOKE, of St. Bartholomews Church. The respect paid to his memory in so many forms, and the estimates of his worth and promise which have found expression in so many ways—from the old as well as the young—indicate most clearly the fact, that these few lines are demanded by the many readers of our public journals, who so much admired and loved him.

Although he had not attained to full years, there was such a development of character, in its leading forms, that he was regarded with singular attention and interest. One of our most prominent and respected citizens, in whose family he was a frequent guest, remarked of him, that he was as much a companion for him as he was for his sons and daughters. While all, with whom he came in contact, felt his strong traits, there was, at the same time, that soundness of character, which led his friends to question what it was that they admired the most—his religious, moral and intellectual life, seemed to be equally full.

With the highest ideas of Christian duty his walk and conversation as a communicant of the Church was of that pure and chastened character which indicated the highest principles and devotion ; with a measure of strength and grace which lifted him above the common weaknesses and infirmities which often overcome us. Without the slightest ostentation or profession, he was always for the pure, the true, the good in thought and word and act. Kind and gentle in his manner, self-denying, willing to sacrifice himself for others' good, and rejoicing in all that was praiseworthy and successful in others, he held the hearts of those who knew him best in a willing and double bondage of respect and affection. They all knew him, and knew anything that was small or selfish, while his judgment and taste and strong good sense led them almost to revere him as one who was able and worthy to be a guide. His fine social qualities thus tempered by all that is lovely and of good report, made him almost the idol of a very large circle of young friends in this city, who highly valued his friendship and society.

His mental endowments were high and marked. To fine natural abilities he added the most patient culture, and secured by his scholarship, and by his varied and almost vast acquisitions, the high confidence and respect of those who were his seniors in the life of study and of mind. It was his chief delight to deal with the higher themes of literature ; and while never forsaking a duty or neglecting a prescribed study, his mind ranged through the vast realm of thought and was ever gathering in for present pleasure and for future use, the stores which were there to be found. He had great taste for and love of composition, and his powers in this respect were marked and brought out in frequent productions, both of prose and verse. His gifts as a public speaker, in his range of college life, made him the brilliant young orator in whose powers his young companions took great delight.

They were ever ready to award him the highest meed of praise for his uncommon gifts, and while they felt his nobility of mind, they also felt the nobility of his moral and religious character. Said one of them : "If he had a fault, I do not know what it was ;" while his most intimate friend remarked that he never heard him utter a sentence that could not with propriety have been repeated in any place or presence.

To his own home-circle he was, in all the lovely attributes of his character, much more than he was to the world—more than any words can express. The loss here is irreparable.

Had he lived he would have become a minister of Christ—his character from his youth ever pointing in that direction, and bearing with it the promise of distinction and usefulness. As one of ripe knowledge and experience said of him ; "Had he lived no doubt but that the world would have beheld a great and good man, and the Church been illuminated by a holy one."

But his manly eagerness to take his place and assume his burden has been more than gratified.

The influence of a character which such a death has already consecrated, the encouragement which the recollection of such a nature gives, are now his divine valedictions to his companions, and to all a power more touching and more true than the sweetest and most earnest words which God might hereafter have inspired him to utter. T. W.

Capt. Lefevre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of the 27th December is a communication signed on behalf of the officers returned from a long imprisonment in the South, and signed by Capt. W. A. ROBINSON, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, most unjustly censuring and casting reproach upon Capt. LEFEVRE, of the steamer *Northern Light*. In a long experience in carrying passengers, Capt. LEFEVRE has always been popular, and a favorite in this particular voyage. He always, and at all times, has expressed the utmost sympathy for and the kindliest feelings in regard to the sufferings of the unfortunates confided to his charge. The remarks having been complimentary to me, I beg leave to observe that no attention, no kindness on my part was any more than the carrying out of and in furtherance of his orders, and, I only hope, in the cause of humanity and of the glorious cause in which those poor fellows suffered that any and all who may be yet returned may fall into the hands of a Captain as kind and considerate as Capt. LEFEVRE.

S. H. RICH, Chief Officer *Northern Light*.

JAN. 4, 1865.

The Late Collision in Bergen Tunnel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

As a frequent traveler over the Morris and Essex road, and a passenger on the train at the time of its latest disaster in the Bergen Tunnel, causing the instant death of one person, the horrible mutilation and crushing of two others, and the agonizing and fearful forebodings in the minds of many women and children, particularly in the rear car, I may here say, that it appears to have been the direct result of gross negligence on the part of those whose duty it was to give the signal of danger to the approaching train, as well as the very natural consequence of a defective regulation with regard to the passing of trains through the tunnel, and the lack of those safeguards that prudence and humanity dictate, and a little common sense would supply. And unless the combined direction of the Morris & Essex and Erie roads have sufficient capacity to devise and adopt such measures as will ensure the safe transit of trains through that dark, dismal and suggestive hole, the public will do well to avoid traveling on their route as much as possible. L. J.

Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.

"Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., having yielded to the wishes of the vestry and congregation, has resigned from this date the rectorship of the Church of the Mediator, and for the present will confine himself to the duties of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Unitarian Church in Fortieth-street, the editing of the *Christian Times* and the Chaplaincy of the Twelfth Regiment."

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Some evil-disposed person inserted the above among the "Religious Notices" in your paper of Saturday last. We are authorized to state that its publication was without the knowledge or consent of the late rector or vestry of the Church of the Mediator ; that it is at variance with the facts, and does great injustice to Rev. Mr. TYNG, and to the vestry and congregation of that church.

JOHN MUMFORD,
No. 76 East Twenty-seventh-street, member of the vestry.
A. F. WARBURTON,
No. 140 East Thirty-fifth-street.

Steamship Sunk.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Odd Fellow* was sunk by ice at Columbus to-day. She went down in 100 feet of water and will be a total loss. She was valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. No insurance.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 7.

About twelve inches of snow fell last night, interrupting railroad communications.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Jan. 9, 1865 : Nos. 30, 40, 41, 42, 42½, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 50.

There is no session of the court this afternoon, which has adjourned until 9:30 o'clock Monday morning.

The Summing up of the Opdyke Case has occasioned a great sensation, and the public await on tiptoe the result. How different this state of doubt from the absolute certainty in relation to the results of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For twelve years this peerless tonic, alterative and depurative, has never failed in cases of dyspepsia, intermittent fever, general debility and nervousness, and therefore its salutary effects in all cases are a foregone conclusion.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Varicocele Truss, Supporters, Suspensories, etc., etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Dupne's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy fro infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold n i the head." Sold by Druggists.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—On Friday, Jan. 6, IRVING, second son o' James and Mary B. Carpenter, aged 16 months and 8 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, T. H. Treadwell, Monroe-st., third door west of Bedford-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COLWELL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 7, JOSEPH K., youngest son of Joseph and Jane Colwell, aged 4 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 256 West 20th-st., on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GUION.—At Gambier, Ohio, on Thursday, Jan. 5, THOS. H. GUION, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas T. and Catherine E. Guion, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HODGSON.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 7, HELEN HODGSON, wife of Joshua Hodgson, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

HOWE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 7, of bronchitis, FREDDY, youngest child of Charles H. and Grace Howe, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MCCORMICK.—At the 5th-av. Hotel, on Friday, Jan. 6, ROBERT FOWLER, infant son of Cyrus H. and Hettie F. McCormick, of Chicago, Ill., aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., without further invitation.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM WICKHAM MILLS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

MILNOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, ELEANOR MILNOR, relict of Rev. James Milnory D. D., in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

RENNIE.—On Friday, Jan. 6, at 11 P. M., Mrs. JAMES RENNIE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from St. James' Church, Hamilton-square.

ROMAINE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 6, GRACE B., relict of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Horatio J. Lawrence, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

SHERMAN.—At Natchez, Miss., on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a brief illness, EDWARD SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Brothers, of this city, in the 37th year of his age.

WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, of consumption, J. FRANCIS WALTON, son of William and Helen M. Walton, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WELCH.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, ELLA, only daughter of Jeremiah and Emily J. Welch, aged 1 year, 6 months and 7 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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ONE OF THE OLDEST
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IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities. Price one dollar a bottle.
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SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.—FINE Gold, new styles—Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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WANTED—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the year 1861. Address C. L. T., Box No. 2,025 Post-office.

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BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—GREENE-av., near Carleton-av., Brooklyn, Rev. L. J. HARTZELL, Pastor. Rev. L. HARTZELL, of Buffalo, will preach SUNDAY, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *Godly Sincerity in Mr. Carnal Security's Parlor*, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. S. LOVELAND, A REFORMED Methodist minister, will lecture before the Society of the Friends of Progress, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—"THE SUBSTANTIAL UNITY OF REAL TRUE CHRISTIANS," subject of Prof. SMYTH'S sermon THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place, near Broadway.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Loving Spirit of Wisdom.*

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.,) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Special service will be held SUNDAY, in commemoration of the completion of the recent effort to pay off the debt of the church, Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, a former pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Former pastors, members and friends, are cordially invited. Seats free. Preaching, followed by a prayer-meeting, every evening next week except Saturday.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES. Preaching by the Pastor, E. D. MURPHY, corner Catherine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, 8th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also preaching by the Pastor, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath services of the church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., RECTOR of the Church of the Holy Trinity

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND

OFFER FOR SALE

$200,000

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 1, 1864; DUE 1884, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE BROADWAY BANK.

These Bonds are part of an issue of the First Mortgage Bonds on the franchise of the road, its track, cars, horses, real estate and other corporate property.

This company owns the most valuable franchise in the City of New-York, having two branches, both commencing at Seventh-avenue—one runs down Seventh-avenue to and through Greenwich-avenue and Thompson-street, to Canal—the other runs down Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through University-place, &c., to Barclay-street, tapping Broadway at present at Broome and Barclay streets, with the privilege of tapping at Park-place and Duane-street.

Parties desiring a first-class security on one of the best city roads, are requested to call at our banking-house.

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C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 106 Broadway.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President Pacific Insurance Company, No. 474 Broadway.
S. C. HARRIOT, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 8 Pine-st.
JOSEPH WILDE, of Samuel Wilde's Sons, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st.
ISAAC BERNHEIMER, of Bernheimer Brothers, No. 320 Broadway, corner of Pearl-st.
EBEN B. CROCKER, firm of Crocker & Warren, No. 148 Pearl-st.
S. M. BEARDS, of Beards & Cummings, 128 Pearl-st.
H. B. IRVING, No. 118 Maiden-lane.
H. F. TOWNSEND, No. 118 Broadway.
JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 59 University-place.
Messrs. BEADLESTON & PRICE, 180 West 10th-st.
CHARLES D. BEVOISE, No. 59 Vesey-st.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL, No. 79 Dey-st.
Messrs. PACKER & KNAPP, 259 Washington Market.
Messrs. COMBES & SONS, 260 West Washington Market.
And EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Globe Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.

Reference is also made to Messrs. CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREENE, No. 20 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 263, 319, 400, 481, 484, 552, 636, 672, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 970, 1087, 1168, 1317, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,

BANKERS.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

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CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.

Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 282 11th-st., between Avenues C and D, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 282 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO., No. 21 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.

WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election on this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 10 Wall-st., to No. 140 Broadway.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.

The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.

A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

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PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

OFFICERS:

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ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EDGAR JACKSON, of Pohamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 14 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

No. 52 William st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Allegheny River. The actual lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:

F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

BUY AND SELL

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,

5-20 BONDS,

1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865,

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,

offers for sale in Bonds of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered, the following United States Loans:

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

A Six Per Cent. Gold Loan, payable at the option of the Government after five years from February, 1862, redeemable 1882. Interest 1st of May and November in gold.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

A Five Per Cent. Gold Loan, payable at the option of the Government after ten years from February, 1864, redeemable 1904. Interest 1st of March and September, in gold.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

A Six Per Cent. Gold Loan, payable 1881. Interest 1st of January and July, in gold.

SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS LOAN.

A Currency Loan at Seven and Three-tenths Per Cent. per annum, (equal to two cents per day on every one hundred dollars,) payable in 1867. Interest payable 15th of August and February, in legal tenders. At the expiration of the Loan, the holder is entitled to change them into Five-Twenty Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, without charge.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, $1,000 EACH,

payable in one year, with interest at Six Per Cent., in legal tenders. A desirable temporary investment.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.,
John H. Rhodes.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. W. P. ARNOLD, Secretary.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.

C. DARLING, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY," OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,360 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,

No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.

TRUSTEES:

J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.

PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 100 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

☞ REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates,

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as buisness of importance will be transacted.

H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3!!!

The Directors of this company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on their capital stock for December, payable to New-York stockholders on and after the 15th instant, at the office of James B. Post, Room No. 28, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Transfer books will close on the 10th instant. G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, January 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, January 3, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec 28, 1864.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1865, to the holders of stock on the 30th inst.

Stockholders in the City of New-York will receive their dividend checks of John Horner, No. 146 Broadway; in Philadelphia, of H. H. Shillingford; in Albany, of C. S. Cutler; in Buffalo, of C. S. Jones; in Cincinnati, of C. Davenport; in Cleveland, of J. H. Wade; in Louisville, of T. R. Boyle; in St. Louis, of E. C. Bush; in Detroit, of G. W. Baleh; in Chicago, of Emory Cobb. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.

By order of the Board, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan 6, 1865.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 17th.

BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Ohio Petroleum Company will pay a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on its capital stock for the month of December, payable at the office of the company, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, on and after the 5th of January, 1865. WM. A. SHREVE, President.

ALLEN D. VOSCE, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2. H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.

Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 15, inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$153,000 00
SURPLUS.....130,224 72
$283,224 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 3, 1865.

16TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 3, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

S. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., Dec. 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 10th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 56 Wall-st, New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.

Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.

Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.

Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:

"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY. NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 16th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive. F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAN. 5, 1865. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight per cent. (net,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND TO THE stockholders of this company will be due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.

By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL CORNER WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., on which the company assumes the Government tax, payable on the 12th inst., until which date the transfer book will be closed. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (FREE of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. R. WALTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN per

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR.....(Building).....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,046 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....$0 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to co tract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipments as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and the judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 13, North River, as follows:

YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 14.
CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
G. HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 18.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE. LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.—Owing to tide the *Australasian* has to sail at daylight on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Passengers can go on board the ship up to 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, or can embark from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

E. CUNARD, Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will sail as above, on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1865, from Pier No. 21 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 176 Broadway, N.Y.

FOUR S-HORSE POWER PORTABLE Engines now ready to deliver at the lowest prices.
STEVENS, BROTHER & CO.
No. 222 Pearl-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

R. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purposes of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the aqueduct land line, near the gate-house on High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and 48.3 thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, STABLE &C., FOR SALE.—A new brick stable near Murray Hill, 20x40 on a lot of same size, two stories high, part of upper loft fitted up for a coachman's family, all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. A pair of first-class carriage horses, either of them pleasant drivers, both perfectly honest and sound. 1 Westchester rockaway, 1 coupé rockaway, 1 light wagon, 1 Albert phaeton, all built by first-class makers, and nearly new. Double and single harness, whips, bells &c. Will be sold entire, at a moderate price. None need apply, except for the entire establishment. Address B, Box No. 2,766 Post-office.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—JOHN C. HAM offers his entire stock of carriages, consisting of clarences, coaches, six-seat phaetons, coupes and cope rockaway, and six-seat Germantowns; also, 20 second-hand carriages. All of the above will be sold at very reduced prices before the 18th of February next, previous to moving. Every carriage warranted 629 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF PHILLIP THORNTON, ALIAS HENRY BROWN, of Chatham, England, who came to this country per steamship *North American*, via Portland, will call with or send his address to N. C., No. 89 French's Hotel, in this city, he will hear of something to his vantage.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MURFEY & HARRIS, expires this day by limitation, and is dissolved. Mr. Murfey retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE S. MURFEY,
TRACY H. HARRIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE.

TRACY H. HARRIS, having associated with him JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JEREMIAH BROUN, WARREN C. CRANE and LUCIUS S. KELLOGG, will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business under the firm name of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., at the store occupied by the late firm of MURFEY & HARRIS, No. 388 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEAMAN, ZINN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864. GEO. W. DORRANCE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Dry Goods business in the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.

WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864. RALPH E. BUSH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. CLIFFORD, MILSPAUGH, or JOHN M. ROMME will sign in liquidation. GEORGE A. BOYDEN, OSCAR G. DITMARS, CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH, JOHN M. ROMME. Dec. 31, 1864.

GEORGE A BOYDEN has formed a copartnership under the style of WATROUS, BOYDEN & FAY, No. 375 Broadway.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., and have taken an office at No. 40 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Garner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs. J. S. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY T. MOORE retiring from the business. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,) HENRY T. MOORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864. GEORGE G. MOORE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, and will continue the business carried on by the late firm, at No. 204 Broadway. GEORGE G. MOORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864. JOHN E. NAPIER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KITCHEN, COX & SMITH, for the purpose of importing and jobbing of woolens, and have taken the old stand of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox, Nos. 360 Broadway and 67 Franklin-st.

Z. H. KITCHEN, of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox.
JAMES COX, of No. 28 Reade-st.
W. HORACE SMITH, from Abernetty & Co.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
JOHN T. PULTZ.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

JOHN F. SCOTT HAS AN INTEREST IN our firm from this date. The Merchandise-Brokerage business will hereafter be conducted under the name of WM. SCOTT & SONS. WM. SCOTT & SON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF TYLER & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of C. NICHOLS BEACH. The business will be continued by the undersigned, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name as heretofore.

GEORGE F. TYLER.
LEWIS BUCKMAN.
WILLIAM Y. AGAND,
WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE, and shall resume the business of buying and selling stocks on commission. The name of the firm will be W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

W. R. TRAVERS.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name. EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PAUL SPOFFORD, SURviving partner of the firm of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., which has been dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, has associated with him PAUL N. SPOFFORD, CLINTON HUNTER and JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD, for the purpose of continuing said business under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold coin, &c., and have taken an office at No. 4 Wall-st. EDWARD K. WILLARD,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES STRUTHERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

MR. GEORGE E. STONE IS ADMITTED as partner in the house of HENRY A. STONE & SON, from Jan. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. STONE,
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS,
JOS. FOULKE STONE,
GEORGE E. STONE.
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO. T. H. MAGHEE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK. H. G. MARQUAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES G. LANDON, late of the firm of George Bliss & Co., becomes a partner of our house from and after the 1st day of January, 1865. BENKARD & HUTTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

E. C. WHEELOCK RETIRES FROM OUR firm, and WILLIAM SPEIDEN is admitted a partner from this date. SAM. MULLIKEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gellatly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1865.
(Signed.) SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.

The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO,

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statute of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership: that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid, and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.

That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, } General Partners.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY. }
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN. }
WILLIAM N. CLARK, Jr. }
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, } Special Partners.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, }
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN. }

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON McTAGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the business and reading of the firm to continue as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864

MR. JOSEPH SOHER IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.

E. MORRISON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

JAMES D. W. CUTTING IS THIS DAY admitted as a member of our firm.

R. L. CUTTING & CO., No. 19 William-st.
JAN. 2, 1865.

MR. GEORGE H. DUNHAM IS ADMITTED as partner in our firm from this date.

LESHER & WHITMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
THIRTY-SEC

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

The Yankee navy in watching blockade runners on the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the Confederate States, their close attention has amounted to comparatively little. Setting aside all that has been imported on State and individual account, the proceeds of the blockade have been very great. The restrictions imposed upon foreign commerce by the act of Congress of last session prohibiting, absolutely, during the war, the importation of many articles not necessary for the defence of the country—namely, wines, spirits, jewelry, cigars and all the finer fabrics of cotton, flax, wool, or silk, as well as all other merchandise serving only for the indulgence of luxurious habits—has not had the effect to reduce the number of vessels engaged in blockade running; but, on the contrary, the number has steadily increased within the last year, and many are understood to be now on the way to engage in the business.

The President, in a communication to Congress on the subject, says that the number of vessels arriving at two ports only from the 1st of November to the 6th of December was forty-three, and only a very small proportion of those outward bound were captured. Out of 11,796 bales of cotton shipped since the 1st of July last, but 1,272 were lost—not quite eleven per cent.

The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the matter shows that there have been imported into the Confederacy at the ports of Wilmington and Charleston, since Oct. 26, 1864, 8,632,000 pounds of meat, 1,967,000 pounds of lead, 1,933,600 pounds of saltpetre, 546,000 pairs of shoes, 316,000 pairs of blankets, 320,000 pounds of coffee, 69,000 rifles, 97 packages of revolvers, 2,639 packages of medicine, 43 cannon, with a large quantity of other articles, of which we need make no mention. Besides these, many valuable stores and supplies are brought by way of the Northern lines into Florida, by the port of Galveston and through Mexico, across the Rio Grande.

The shipment of cotton made on Government account since March 1, 1864, amount to $5,296,000 in specie. Of this sum, cotton to the value of $1,500,000 has been shipped since the 1st of July and up to the 1st of December.

It is a matter of absolute impossibility for the Federals to stop our blockade-running at the port of Wilmington. If the wind blows off the coast, the blockading fleet is driven off. If the wind blows landward, they are compelled to haul off to a great distance, to escape the terrible sea which dashes on a rocky coast, without a harbor within three days' sail. The shoals on the North Carolina coast are from five to twenty miles wide, and they are, moreover, composed of the most treacherous and bottomless quicksands. The whole coast is scarcely equaled in the world for danger and fearful appearance, particularly when a strong easterly wind meets the ebb tide.

It is an easy matter for a good pilot to run a vessel directly out to sea or into port; but in the stormy months, from October to April, no blockading vessel can be at anchor in safety off the Carolina coast. Their before supplies will be brought in, despite the keen vigilance.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA SALINES.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

SALTVILLE, Dec. 26, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. Robt. Smith, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: We the undersigned, having been appointed by you to examine the various salt furnaces at this place, and make an estimate of the amount of salt on hand, and also to state the condition of the works as left by the enemy on the 23d inst., respectfully report the following:

We find the wells not seriously damaged. Mr. MENEFEE, the mechanic in charge, thinks they may be put in full operation in less than one month. All the pipe-logs, cisterns, &c., are uninjured. As to the furnaces, the masonry remains as it was, but the sheds are all destroyed by fire. We find, by actual count, 1,820 good kettles, and 788 broken by the enemy, the North Carolina, Georgia and River Works (State of Virginia,) suffering about the entire loss.

We find the entire amount of salt at the furnace to be about 92,000 bushels, damaged slightly by fire.

Of this salt, 23,000 bushels belong to Stuart, Buchanan & Co., manufactured for North Carolina; 17,000 bushels to McClungs & Jaques, for Tennessee and Alabama; 8,000 bushels to J. W. Clarkson, for State of Virginia; 5,500 bushels to State of North Carolina; 3,500 bushels to Bingham & Cox, Georgia; 3,500 bushels to Planters' Salt Manufactory, Georgia; 8,500 bushels to Thomas R. Friand; 2,000 bushels to State of Alabama; 3,000 bushels to Cox, Auman & Sexton; 2,000 bushels to R. Goolsby & Co. The remainder belongs to numerous small furnaces worked on private account. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. PIERCE,
Engineer in charge of Saltville Defences.

SAMUEL L. GRAHAM,
Captain comd'g Co. B, 13th Bat. Va. Reserves.

Approved; R. SMITH,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Saltville.

News from Richmond Papers of Jan. 6.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

Richmond papers of the 6th inst. furnish the following items:

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 5.

KILPATRICK has not crossed the Altahama, but he is supposed to be on the Carolina side of the Savannah River.

Western Virginia papers report that Gen. FORREST has been killed by one of his own men.

The Yankees have made a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They tore up some miles of track near Verona.

A private letter says that Gen. PRICE is not dead. It is currently reported here that Gen. HOOD is dead.

CHARLESTON, Thursday Jan. 5.

No further movements of the enemy are reported to-day. His force is still concentrating and assembling between Hardeeville and the Savannah River. There is no truth in their reported advance on Grahamsville.

The reported deaths of Generals HOOD and FORREST are not confirmed.

From Savannah we learn that Gen. SHERMAN is pursuing a very conciliatory policy, and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their produce as usual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. This looks as if he felt perfectly secure and meant to make all the friends he could.

The Charleston *Mercury* understands that Sherman has given the citizens of Savannah fifteen days to settle up their bank and other accounts which are to be balanced in Confederate treasury notes. If this be true, there will be but few open accounts in Savannah after the fifteen days' truce expires. Everybody and everybody's relations will be eager to square up at once.

Gen. HOOD being now safely across the Tennessee River beyond all doubt, we await, with some interest, for details of his future movements. Gen. THOMAS will endeavor by all practical means to prevent him if possible, but delay him at all events, from proceeding to Charleston, or any other point in the prospective line of SHERMAN'S march. Whether it be the object of Hood to march to the defence of Charleston remains to be seen. Whatever his destination we may anticipate more severe fighting between the rival armies of the Tennessee.

Meanwhile SHERMAN'S march northward from Savannah does not appear to be making very rapid headway. The weather has been unpropitious or other and more important causes have combined to impede his advance upon Charleston.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

THEY ARE HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Court Decides that it Has Jurisdiction — The Case to Proceed.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The question of the jurisdiction of the court in the rebel raiders rearrested, which has been under deliberation for some days past, was to-day decided. The decision was that the court had jurisdiction. The case will, therefore, proceed.

Gen. Sheridan's Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

A letter from Loudon County, Va., dated the 3d inst., says:

"A cavalry force from Gen. SHERIDAN'S army visited the neighborhood of Upperville and Middlebury on the 27th ult., and destroyed and carried away a considerable amount of property belonging to Secessionists in that neighborhood.

A few days ago another party of Union cavalry entered the county from Fairfax, and made several arrests of disloyal residents.

A brigade of cavalry and artillery has been stationed near Levettsville. Gen. DEVIN is in command of the brigade.

Winter quarters are being erected, and it is probable this force will remain in the neighborhood of Levettsville during the Winter."

Movements of the Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday Jan. 7.

J. WALKER TAYLOR'S rebel forces occupied Owensburgh until Friday, conscripting citizens and firing upon steamers, when they left.

The New-Albany *Ledger* says that rebel guerrillas have possession of Owensburgh, Howesville, Davenport and Henderson.

The Lebanon train was captured by a band of MASSENDER'S guerrillas, near Lebanon Junction, yesterday afternoon. The passengers were robbed and the cars burnt. The rebels brutally murdered four discharged soldiers of the 15th Kentucky.

TAYLOR has established his headquarters at Howesville, and the citizens are flocking across the Ohio to avoid conscription.

The Case of Mrs. Hutchins.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 8.

As extensive publicity has been given to the account of the arrest of Mrs. HUTCHINS, the following may prove of interest:

City of Fitchburgh, County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, ss.:

I, SARAH L. HUTCHINS, of Baltimore City, in the County of Baltimore, State of Maryland, do hereby acknowledge that the act for which I have been tried, convicted, and am under sentence, was a wrongful act on my part; and do give my word of honor that henceforth I will be of good behavior toward the Government of the United States, and do no act to aid or comfort its enemies, and will hold no intercourse with them, and will conduct myself as a loyal citizen of the United States, and I do solemnly swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully conduct myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States, so help me God.

(Signed,) SARAH L. HUTCHINS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ss.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twenty-third day of December, 1864.

(Signed,) GEORGE A. TORREY,
Justice of the Peace.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The subscriptions to the loans yesterday, as recorded at the Treasury Department, were as follows; To 10-40s, $2,566,000, and to the 7-30s, $1,000,640.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Slow Progress of Recruiting—An Extra Bounty for Hancock's Corps.

Since the announcement that the quota of New-York was only about 3,500 on the last call, the people seem to have folded their hands in content and dismissed from their minds all fear of conscription. If this apathy continues until the 15th of February, the deficiency will be but little reduced by enlistments. The County Volunteer Committee only received ninety-two men during the week just past, hardly as many as they formerly had in a single day, and the prospect for this week is not very encouraging. The action of the Board of Supervisors in voting $4,000,000 for the payment of bounties, and the proposal to pay $1,000 to recruits, with the subsequent action of the Volunteer Committee declining to increase the bounty, has almost stopped recruiting in this county. The men, who are willing to go look around for the highest bounty offered, and finding that New-York is the lowest bidder, go elsewhere. Those who want to enlist here are holding off with the expectation that the county will be compelled to raise the bounty to $1,000, as recently proposed by the Supervisors. The committee have the money now, and if their efforts to fill the quota are seconded by the people, there will be no draft. And while engaged in the laudable endeavor of avoiding a conscription, they can also obtain first-class men in abundance, if their efforts are put forth in the proper direction. This paper has once before suggested the offer of a special bounty to veterans, of whom it is believed there are some 15,000 in this city. It is well known that the Government is raising a corps composed exclusively of this class, and has offered unusual inducements to men enlisting in it, without any marked success. Let the Volunteer Committee give $1,000 bounty to all veterans who will enlist in HANCOCK'S corps, and be credited to this county, and with the cash Government bounty of $300, each man will receive $1,300 as soon as mustered in. Certainly this will bring out the veterans, fill the quota of the city, and fill it not with limping imbeciles, or too active bounty-jumpers, but with the best class of trained soldiers. Patriotism and interest both call upon the committee to take this course.

The Street Sweeper's Pay.

THE INJUNCTION TO BE MODIFIED—A CARD FROM MR. HECKER.

The street sweepers yesterday again congregated around the Comptroller's and Mayor's offices in large numbers, and a deputation visited the Comptroller and begged him to endeavor to do something to relieve them. They assured him that many of them had not tasted food that day, and that their wives and families were starving. The Comptroller expressed sympathy for their condition, but informed them that the injunction issued by Judge BARNARD on the complaint of Mr. JOHN HECKER, left him powerless in the matter. As the argument as to making the injunction perpetual or setting it aside will not be heard until the 7th of next month, Mr. HECKER has in the mean time at the solicitation of the Citizens' Association, consented to modify the injunction, and has issued the following card:

It having been alleged that several persons whose names are on the pay-rolls of the City Inspector's Department are entitled, justly, to their pay, and the Citizens' Association having appointed a committee to investigate their claims, I hereby give notice that I will cause the injunction granted upon my application to be so modified, immediately upon the ascertainment of the justice of the account, as to remove any obstacle on my part to their immediate payment. I have this day given my attorney the requisite authority for this purpose.

I wish to state to all the honest claimants, that I have been actuated, in bringing my suit, by a desire for the public good, and have no desire to prevent any poor man from receiving the just reward of his labor. JOHN HECKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

The pay-rolls, requisitious, &c, have all been sent to the Mayor's office for examination by Mr. HECKER'S counsel and the committee of the Citizens' Association; but as all the claims are of precisely the same character, it is not easy to see how the investigation can lead to any solution of the difficulty.

Messrs. Dorman B. Eaton, James R. Whiting, Adam W. Spies, Peter McMartin, John McKesson, Charles Tracy, Wm. H. Neilson, John Vanderpool and J. A. Bartlett, constitute the Investigating Committee appointed by the Citizens' Association.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3:30 P. M., BENJ. L. SWAN, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair, assisted by FRANCIS HALL and WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., Esqs., Vice-Presidents. Rev. Dr. DE WITT read part of the 119th Psalm, and offered prayers. Two new auxiliaries were recognized, one in West Virginia, the other in Ohio. Communications were received from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, the society's agent in the Argentine Confederation, stating his removal from Rosario to Santa Fé, and his success in both places, in distributing the Scriptures; from Rev. A. J. MCKIM, Lima, Peru, relating the distribution of books granted by this society; from Rev. WM. CLARK, Milan, showing the happy effect of the Scriptures on persons in that city, and expressing thanks for a grant of funds for Bible work in Engadina; from Rev. Dr. PERKINS, Oroomiah, in regard to translation of the Scriptures into the Azerbijan Turkish language; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, with encouraging accounts of the labors of a Bible colporteur of this society in Syria, and of the sale of Armenian Scriptures printed at the Bible House, at Tocat and elsewhere; from Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, Pekin, and Rev. A. P. HAPPER, Canton, in regard to Bible distribution in China, and from Rev. Dr. MARTIN, Pekin, in regard to printing the Scriptures in the Mandarin colloquial. The entire number of books granted at this meeting was 9,127. They were for the army and military hospitals, for prisoners of war at Fort Delaware and Elmira, and for freedmen. Of these 56,000 were for the United States Christian Commission; several grants to feeble auxiliaries; 266 to Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; and four volumes, in raised letters, for the blind. In addition to the above, books to the value of $1,350 were granted, of which $1,000 were for the use of the agent in the Argentine Confederation. Some valuable books were presented to the Library, among which were two pocket Tamil Bibles, printed with the funds of this society at Madras, India; and the Psalms in Urdu, printed for this society at the Methodist Mission press in India. Over fifteen volumes, in the languages of Northern Europe, were brought by Rev. W. H. BARNWELL from St. Petersburgh, and presented to this society.

Lecture on the Law of Progress.

A lecture was delivered on this subject in the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. HAZARD HARTSEL, of Buffalo, on Thursday evening. This was the closing lecture of an independent course, the first of which was given by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of this city. Mr. HARTSELL'S lecture showed great study and extensive reading in its preparation, and was received by the audience with marked interest and delight. The lecturer, after a brilliant exordium, stated that the law of progress was change; it was the passing from the primary to the secondary, from the simple to the complex, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, with new forces and with new combinations. When there is no change the world is sapped of its mental vigor, robbed of its inherent puissance, and nearly ready for the sepulchre. Change is an essential prerequisite to all advancement in nature and civilization. The old is removed and the new is established amid the clamor of excitement and agitation. Antiquated notions and customs are overturned by the mighty currents of thought, which bid defiance to all opposition. The false is contrasted with the true. Oppression is brought in juxtaposition with freedom, and the pavilion see and the pavilion fee). There is a change in the atmosphere of public opinion; the sea of life is fretted and tossed; the waves of feeling are swelling into billows of excitement, and the black ships of falsehood and evil go down! Let no one be startled or frightened when a new truth or a valuable discovery is announced. Remember that it is by successive differentiations that progress is made and civilization advanced. We must pass from the old to the new; from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, and then we obey the law of progress which is the expression of the infinite. In all advancement there must be innovation and collision, and finally a destruction of our false idols. But in their place we shall receive those of greater beauty and a higher influence, and then we shall find ourselves not only reconciled, but pleased with the ways of God. The ideas here advanced were elaborated in a masterly manner, which showed the speaker's familiarity with most eminent artists, famous scholars and distinguished philosophers. The various illustrations of the subject were fresh, vigorous and telling, and his words in favor of the advancement of learning, liberty and humanity were most eloquent. It is seldom we listen to a speaker of such gorgeous imagery and sparkling genius. Mr. HARTSELL, though a young man, may be regarded as one of the most popular and eloquent lecturers in the field.

Annual Ball of the Americus Club.

On Thursday evening last, the occasion of the annual ball of the "Americus Club," the Academy of Music presented a most brilliant appearance. The decorations furnished by MAXIMILLIAN, under the direction of Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, the Chairman of the Committee on Decoration, were most elaborate and tasteful. The first tier of boxes was dressed with varied colored feathers beautifully arranged, the second tier with garlands and wreaths of artificial flowers, and the third tier with a profusion of red, white and blue bunting, and a groundwork of orange studded with gold stars. The floor extended from the dress circle in front of the house over the parquet and stage to the extreme rear of the building. The stage was covered with an immense canopy in the form of a tent. At its rear was erected a beautiful balcony, ornamented with vases and baskets of flowers, a painting of AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, and another symbolical of commerce. An excellent plaster cast of a tiger's head—the crest of the club—was fastened to the centre of the balcony, and under it was placed a large stuffed tiger, both of which attracted much attention. Over the balcony was arranged a large gas fixture, which blazoned forth in numerous jets the name of the

AMERICUS CLUB.

The selections of music were on a grand scale, and were ably rendered by a quadrille band of thirty-five instruments and a military band of twenty-five instruments, under the direction of the celebrated GRAFULLA, the Seventh Regiment Band master, Mr. DAWEY calling out the figures for the dances. Among the selections was the "Quadrille Americus," published by GRAFULLA and dedicated to the Club; it is comprised of selections of favorite airs, as sung at the convivial meetings of the club by its popular Treasurer, and created quite a sensation among those who associated its convivial spirit with its Terpsichorean adaptation.

The attendance was excellent. The ladies were all beautiful and graceful, and their dresses in point of richness and taste will compare favorably with any ever displayed at any ball given in this city for years past. Diamonds were worn in great abundance, and sparkled almost as brightly as he eyes of their fair owners. The gentlemen were the most gallant and attentive, and among them were many of our most prominent and responsible citizens.

Prominent among those who not only thoroughly enjoyed themselves, but also exerted themselves to assist their guests in their enjoyment of the night, were Messrs. WILLIAM M. TWEED, the popular President of the club, whose fine portly figure and jovial face could always be seen where the greatest amount of fun was going on; JAMES L. MILLER, smiling and good-humored as ever, and, as usual, particularly attentive to the ladies; CHARLES H. HALL, continually busy assisting others, and seeing that all had a chance to dance; WM. B. DUNLEY, and many other well-known members of the club.

The Chairmen of the principal committees were: Reception Committee, blue rosette, Mr. JAMES L. MILLER; Floor Committee, white rosette, Mr. CHAS. H. HALL; Police Committee, red rosette, Mr. EDWARD JACOBS. The ball was opened about 9 o'clock, under the immediate direction of Mr. TWEED, as floor-manager. The origin of the club was with many prominent members of Americus Fire Engine, known as "Big Six," located in Henry-street, near Gouverneur, of which Mr. W. M. TWEED was long the popular foreman. The members were in the habit of passing some of the Summer months at small ports on Long Island Sound, but in 1852 were permanently located at Indian Harbor, Conn., under their present title, where they have built a club house of two stories high and sixty feet square, replete with every convenience for members or visitors during the season, 5,000 having been entertained last year, between the 4th of July, when the season opened, and the middle of September, when it closed. A steward is retained to keep the house open all the year, if any of the members desire to take a trip there; but, for the regular season of yachting, fishing and hospitality (which is largely participated in by the country neighbors, as well as visitors from New-York and other localities,) extra attendants are employed, and the regulations and arrangements assume the style and proportions of the New-York Yacht Club and other similar organizations, on a grand scale; indeed, there is no limit to the ability, as well as disposition of the members of the club—as was evident at the splendid ball on Thursday night—to extend their hospitality to their many friends.

The officers of the club—which consists of but one hundred members—are: Mr. WM. M. TWEED, President; Coroner JOHN COLLIN, First Vice-President; Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, Second Vice-President; Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Third Vice-President; Mr. J. L. MILLER, Fourth Vice-President; Mr. EDWARD JACOBS, Fifth Vice-President; Mr. CHARLES H. HILL, Secretary; Mr. WILLIAM B. DUNLEY, Treasurer.

Among the prominent gentlemen present, were His Honor Mayor GUNTHER, County Clerk CONNER, Comptroller BRENNAN, and several members of the Boards of Commissioners of Police and Supervisors, as well as the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and many members of the Board of Education and Fire Department.

Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

TRIAL OF OFFICER TENNANT FOR ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT CAPTAIN HARTT.

Officer JAMES TENNANT, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was taken before President ACTON and Commissioners BERGEN and MCMURRAY, for trial upon a complaint alleging that he had attempted to shoot Capt. HARTT, of the Nineteenth Precinct. According to the testimony of Sergeant LOCKWOOD, Officer TENNANT had been a Ward detective under Capt. HARTT, and frequently interfered with the officers of the Nineteenth Precinct after he had been transferred to the Twenty-first, and his interference having given annoyance, complaint had been entered at Superintendent KENNEDY'S office, and TENNANT had been reprimanded. This reprimand from the Chief of Police seems to have given TENNANT excuse again to call upon Capt. HARTT, to make explanation, he said. The Captain ordered him from the house, and as he did not appear disposed to obey, means were taken to eject him; whereupon, it is alleged, he aimed a pistol at Capt. HARTT, but was promptly seized and disarmed by officers in attendance, and by them sent below to the cells. Here he raved like a madman, tore up the floor and benches, and was about to commit further violence, when the Captain deemed it prudent to iron him—a task of no little difficulty. When, at length, the officers had secured him and gone from the spot, he made a determined effort to cast off the handcuffs, and in so doing sprained his wrist.

Officer TENNANT, having no witnesses at hand to testify in his behalf, was called upon to make his own statement. He complied, and said that he was guiltless of any intention to shoot Captain HARTT; that he went to the station-house seeking an explanation; and, having been ordered out, was about to go, when, pulling forth his pocket handkerchief, he drew out his pistol also; that the drawing of the pistol was purely accidental; that he did not take aim at Capt. HARTT, but that when he put a hand on the weapon to return it to his pocket, Capt. HARTT'S officers seized him, prostrated him, took the pistol from him, and at once hurried him to a cell.

The Commissioners reserved their decision.

OTHER TRIALS.

Officer TERRENCE KIERNAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was required to meet a charge which was preferred by BENJAMIN CALLAN, keeper of a liquor-store at No. 264 East Twelfth-street, alleging that on Sunday evening, December 25, the defendant, being grossly intoxicated, arrested the complainant and a female inmate of his house and took them to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, they having committed no offence. The officer explained to the Commissioners that, in pursuance of Capt. BROWNE'S orders, he had cautioned CALLAN, whom he had found creating a disturbance in the public streets; that CALLAN indulged in profane and insulting language and defied him, and that, at length, he conceived it to be his duty to make an arrest; that when he attempted to take CALLAN into custody the latter raised a wine-measure, and was about to strike him, and thereupon he used his official baton and brought the man to terms; and that he then took CALLAN, with a girl who had undertaken to interfere, to the Police Station. Moreover, the officer added, both CALLAN and the girl were taken to Essex Market Police Court, and there, after a hearing, fined $10 each. Sergeant WHITE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that Officer KIERNAN was perfectly sober when he reported at the Seventeenth Precinct Station with the prisoners. The evidence being clearly in favor of their officer, the Commissioners dismissed the case.

Officer LUBDATE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, having been instructed to execute the General Superintendent's order concerning the blowing of tin horns on Christmas eve, apprehended BRITTON W. WAGONER, No. 201 Henry-street, CHARLES L. FAY, WILLIAM MULOCH and WALTER LOWE, and they were taken to the Fifteenth Police Station, and incarcerated for the night. Mr. WAGONER appeared yesterday as complainant, and alleged that the officer assaulted and maltreated his prisoners, and declined to reveal his number when called upon to so do. The officer was happily able to show that he had acted discreetly in the discharge of his duty; but upon his own admission that he had omitted to state his official number when his prisoners demanded it, the Commissioners were constrained to administer a reprimand.

Proposals for County Court-house Stock.

At 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Comptroller BRENNAN opened the bids which had been received in response to a well-advertised call, for the final issue of new Court-house stock, as authorized by the supplemental law relative to this loan, passed by the Legislature last Winter. The first law authorized an issue of stock to the amount of $1,000,000, and a supplemental law, passed soon afterward, authorized a further issue of $200,000. The proposals opened yesterday were for the latter sum. The bonds are to be redeemed, one-half in twenty-five years and one-half in twenty-six years, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in May and November. There were only nine bids for the bonds. The following shows the names of the bidders, the amounts bid for and at what rates, and the awards made by the Comptroller:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
John P. Coffin	$5,000	Par.	
David B. Crane, executor.	4,000	$100.05	
F. Massa	1,000	102.00	$1,000
John Goufd	2,000	100.25	
R. H. Cowan	500	105.00	500
Benj. H. Field	5,000	Not stated.	
Wand & Co	4,000	104.00	4,000
De Rham & Co	25,000	Par.	
Cammann & Co	10,000	106.00	10,000
Cammann & Co	10,000	105.51	10,000
Total amount of bids	$66,500	Total	$25,500

The bids accepted, it will be observed, were those at and above 2 per cent. premium. A day or two ago the Comptroller was offered a liberal premium for the whole sum, but he was not at liberty to dispose of the stock on a private offer. Now he has no other resort to obtain the money than by disposing of the stock on the best attainable terms, which will not, however, be at a rate less than two per cent. premium. Owing to the general disposition to invest in the higher interest-paying Government loans, the Comptroller has found it somewhat difficult to obtain premiums for six per cent. county and city loans, and it was with this fact in view that the Supervisors gave him option, in the new $4,000,000 Bounty Fund ordinance, to offer seven per cent. interest, if necessary to do so to raise the money.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MURDER IN CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest at No. 23 First-avenue, upon the body of JOHN TONER. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, showing that late on the night of the 3d inst., TONER was among a gang of thieves who had gathered near WM. VARLEY'S drinking saloon in Chatham-square, and there created a disturbance; that PETER THOMPSON, having been struck and very seriously wounded, entered VARLEY'S, where he was acquainted, and took thence a cart-rung; that he then returned to the street and engaged the fellows in a free fight; that he prostrated two or three, and that, on reëntering the liquor-store, he remarked: "I've laid two of them out!" Shortly after this occurrence, Officer MAHONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, appeared on the scene and dispersed the gang, not, however, until he had apprehended THOMAS VARLEY and PETER THOMPSON. The prisoners were held until Wednesday morning, and then, no complainant appearing against them at the Halls of Justice, they were dismissed; but, subsequently, TONER falling rapidly, and being evidently at the threshold of death, they were rearrested. After listening to the testimony of several witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that JOHN TONER came to his death by compression of the brain, the result of blows on the head with a club, at the hands of PETER THOMPSON, on the night of Jan. 3, 1865, at the corner of East Broadway and Chatham-square. We further believe 'Irish Tom' and MICHAEL WHITE to be accessories." The Coroner required THOMPSON to find $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the police authorities were directed to find WHITE and THOMAS KERRIGAN, *alias* "Irish Tom." The latter were accordingly taken into custody. TONER was a native of this city, aged 27.

THE QUOTA OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT FULL—A SALUTE IN HONOR OF IT.—The citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, under the direction of Col. HENRY BERRY, fired a salute of twenty-five guns, at Madison-square, on Wednesday afternoon, in honor of the quota under the last call of the President being full in that district. Once before that district had its quota full when the call was issued. This fact shows that very much is due to Capt. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, the efficient and capable Provost-Marshal, seconded by the patriotic people of the district. Many of the citizens not liable to the draft, among whom are PETER COOPER and WILLIAM and JAMES O'BRIEN, have furnished representatives, thus setting a noble example to our merchants, bankers, and others. Mr. COOPER has furnished two representatives within the last thirty days. Those furnishing representatives will have the satisfaction of knowing that each one will count upon any future call, and help save the district, in all probability, a third time from the draft. We therefore advise all to call upon Capt. MANIERRE as soon as possible.

THE AIR-GUN NUISANCE.—For some time our citizens have been suffering from an infliction of the old air-gun nuisance, which, several years since, was prohibited by law, and is still "against the statute in such cases made and provided." Park-row, the City Hall Park, the Battery, and many other thoroughfares, are infested by targets, clustering around which are usually found a crowd of ragged urchins and a few drunken vagabonds. The proprietor, holding in his hand an air-gun, loaded with a steel spike, invites the passers-by to try a shot—"three for five cents." Some fellow, having nothing else to do, invests five cents, and takes a shot at the target. If he misses the mark, the spike is usually lost to the proprietor, unless it may be driven into the body of some person who may be passing. Of late, several serious accidents have resulted from the reckless use of air-guns, and, as the nuisance cannot exist without the consent of the Mayor, it is to be hoped he will revoke his permission to engage in it.

ANOTHER CAPTAIN OF THE OLD EXCELSIOR BRIGADE GONE.—Capt. EDWARD B. HARNETT, formerly an officer of the Supreme Court, and who, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, promptly went out as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Seventy-second New-York Volunteers, Excelsior Brigade, died on New-Year's day, of disease of the throat and lungs, contracted while in the service. Capt. HARNETT was dangerously wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, and was in the second battle of Malvern Hill, at Fredericksburgh, Second Bull Run, Bristow Station, Gettysburgh, and a number of other battles and skirmishes, and, for meritorious conduct, was passed from Second Lieutenant to the rank of Captain. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The annual ball of the Light Guard is announced for January 23. It seems almost superfluous to call attention to this fact, as the reunions of this corps have become such a necessity in the fashionable world, that little mention need be made of them. If elaborate preparation in every detail is any criterion from which to judge, it may be safely said that the coming ball will surpass in point of elegance any of the former balls of the corps. The demand for private boxes for the evening of the ball is such that the company has been compelled to advertise them for sale at auction, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—On the 1st of January, 1864, there remained in the Jews hospital, No. 138 West Twenty-eighth-st, 36 patients. During the year there were 385 applications for admission of which 364 were admitted, besides 310 out-door patients, making a total of 712 treated. Out of 402 treated in the hospital there were discharged cured 280 improved, 56 not improved, 7 died and 30 remaining on the last of December 29, making an average of 7¼ of deaths. Fifty accidents brought by the police were admitted and treated, and 115 surgical operation performed, 53 United States soldiers were treated.

CRIMINAL COURTS—GENERAL SESSIONS.—The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Josephine Muller, Catharine Schubert, Ellen Wilson, Jane McNulty, Ellen Shipman, Margaret Mooney, Robert Thompson and Thomas Harris, for grand larceny; Philip Smith and William Anderson, for burglary; Robert Thompson, for bigamy; Edward Johnson, for sending a threatening letter; Rose Kelly and Walter M. Livingston, for false pretences, and Abraham Sigel, for receiving stolen goods. OYER AND TERMINER.—Henry Hawker, for murder; Thomas Hadden, for kidnapping, and Ira Garadier, for forgery.

LARCENIES.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. ADOLPH GIVEN, clerk in Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s jewelry warehouse, in Broadway, caught BENJAMIN LEVI, a little boy, in the act of stealing a gold watch which is valued at $675. The youthful shoplifter was taken before Justice DOWLING and committed for trial..... BARBARA GROSCH, servant, was apprehended by Officer GABB, of the Eleventh Precinct, for stealing $82 worth of cloth from Mr. JOSEPH SWAIN, of No. 340 Fourth-street, tailor. It having been shown that the cloth had been found in the prisoner's trunk, she was committed by Justice MANSFIELD.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF OUR POLICE JUSTICES.—At a meeting of the Police Justices of the County of New-York, held in the hall of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the magistrates resolved that henceforth, whenever policemen appear before either of them with a person of bad character who has been taken into custody for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons, $1,000 bail shall be demanded, and in default thereof the prisoner shall be summarily sent to Blackwell's Island. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have volunteered to keep a vehicle in readiness to transport the prisoners.

COMMITTED FOR THREATENING VIOLENCE.—WILLIAM BOUCHER, a youth of 19, entered HENRY BUSCHMAN'S saloon in Howard-street, and, after engaging in a dispute with the landlord, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him in the head. The landlord summoned Officer MCGRADE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and young BOUCHER was taken to the halls of justice. Justice DOWLING required the prisoner to give $1,000 bail to keep the peace, and in default promptly consigned him to the Penitentiary.

AVOID FRONT PLATFORMS OF THE HORSE-CARS.—PATRICK RILEY, of No. 128 East Houston-street, an employe in the Manhattan Gas-works, attempted to enter car No. 114, of the Third-avenue line, by leaping to the front platform. Slipping, he fell and was crushed under the wheels. He died on Thursday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, and the jury exonerated both conductor and driver. RILEY was a man of family, aged 24 years.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 253 patients. During the week 47 were admitted, 37 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 10 died.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Post-Office Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

Charles Meigs was put on trial, charged with embezzling a letter, he being employed in the Post-office, in February last. Mr. Andrews, the Assistant District-Attorney, opened the case to the jury.

William E. McDonough was called as a witness.—He testified: I am a clerk in the Post-office; was employed formerly at Station D, in this city, in the Bible House; Meigs was superintendent of that station. Being shown a letter, he identified it, and said: I saw the envelope at the lower Post-office; Mr. Gaylor had it; I think it was on the morning of February 9, 1864; I next saw it when it came up in the regular mail to Station D; when it arrived, agreeably to instructions from Gaylor, I examined it, and found it but slightly sealed; I opened it and examined the contents, but not the writing.

The contents, three one dollar bills, were identified by the witness.

I immediately sealed it up securely and placed it in the box for Mr. Haggerty, one of the carriers; I sealed it securely and carefully; I next saw it two days after in a box which we usually kept for letters to be returned to the lower Post-office; when I next saw it was on the morning of the 11th; I heard Haggerty call out a letter for No. 126 East 26th-street;" he was at his desk where he sorted his letters; Meigs was among the carriers, and I saw Haggerty hand Meigs some letters; in two or three minutes Meigs came behind the railing and distributed letters; this letter was put in the box for return letters for the lower Post-office; I recognized the letter as the one I saw Gaylor have; it lay on top; Meigs walked out and went to the washbasin and washed his hands; I sat down at the table so that my back was to the box where the letter had been placed; after Meigs had washed him, he came behind the railing and took the keys of the water-closet and went out of the door; I got up and went to the box and found the letter gone; I left the office and went to the main entrance of the Bible House, met Gaylor and told him the letter had disappeared; No. 126 East Twenty-sixth-street is not on the route for which Station D is the station, but Station F; the regular usage as to such letters which come there would, if they are unpaid, to put them in the box of letters to be sent to the lower Post office; if they are paid, they are put in the box belonging to the station where it ought to go; this letter was paid; I was paying special attention to the matter; my instructions were not to lose sight of that letter; it was a quarter to eleven o'clock when I saw Haggerty give the letter to Meigs, and it was only three or four minutes after that I saw it in the box, and saw it gone; I can't say whether a practiced eye would have detected money in it; the letter was a decoy letter.

William Haggerty testified that he was a letter-carrier from Station D; first saw the letter, which he identified, at Station D, on Feb. 10; put it in his breast pocket and carried it to James Crawford, to whom it is addressed, who is his father-in-law, and told him if he got it not to open it; kept it till Feb. 11, and then gave